

(12) **United States Patent**
Coza et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,257,054 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 9, 2016**

(54) **SPORT BALL ATHLETIC ACTIVITY MONITORING METHODS AND SYSTEMS**

(75) Inventors: **Aurel Coza**, Portland, OR (US);
Christian Dibenedetto, North Plains, OR (US); **Jeffrey Allen**, Baltimore, MD (US)

(73) Assignee: **ADIDAS AG**, Herzogenaurach (DE)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 229 days.

5,007,427 A	4/1991	Suzuki et al.
5,111,818 A	5/1992	Suzuki et al.
5,148,002 A	9/1992	Kuo et al.
5,153,584 A	10/1992	Engira
5,204,670 A	4/1993	Stinton
5,210,540 A	5/1993	Masumoto
5,353,793 A	10/1994	Bornn
5,400,254 A	3/1995	Fujita
5,583,776 A	12/1996	Levi et al.
5,592,401 A	1/1997	Kramer
5,611,085 A	3/1997	Rasmussen
5,724,025 A	3/1998	Tavori

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CN	101224337 A	7/2008
CN	101701823 A	5/2010

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

U.S. Appl. No. 13/077,494 inventors McBrearty, M., et al., filed on Mar. 31, 2011.

(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A63F 13/00 (2014.01)
G09B 19/00 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G09B 19/0038** (2013.01)
(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G09B 19/0038
USPC 473/570
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

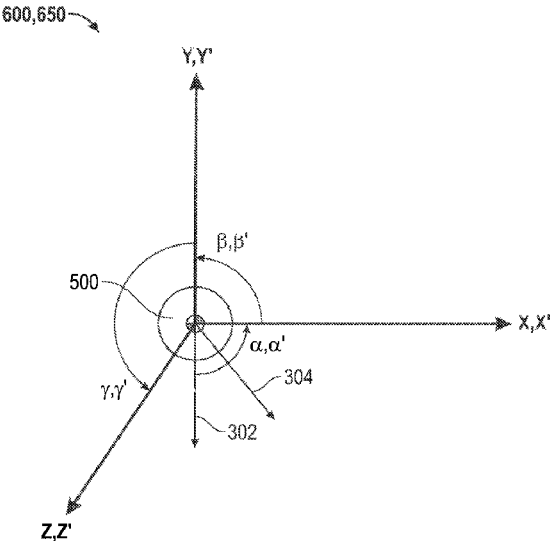
4,202,350 A	5/1980	Walton
4,312,358 A	1/1982	Barney
4,572,197 A	2/1986	Moore et al.
4,580,572 A	4/1986	Granek et al.
4,889,131 A	12/1989	Salem et al.
4,909,260 A	3/1990	Salem et al.
4,962,469 A	10/1990	Ono et al.

Primary Examiner — Milap Shah
Assistant Examiner — Thomas H Henry
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox PLLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for monitoring a ball used for an athletic activity includes detecting movement of the ball at a first time, using a sensor module coupled to the ball, determining that the movement of the ball corresponds to a predetermined activation movement, entering an active state of the sensor module in response to the determination that the movement of the ball corresponds to the predetermined activation movement, and detecting movement of the ball at a second time, using the sensor module in the active state.

55 Claims, 25 Drawing Sheets



(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,724,265	A	3/1998	Hutchings	7,467,060	B2	12/2008	Kulach et al.
5,769,755	A	6/1998	Henry et al.	7,480,512	B2	1/2009	Graham et al.
5,802,492	A	9/1998	DeLorme et al.	7,552,031	B2	6/2009	Vock et al.
5,825,327	A	10/1998	Krasner	7,559,902	B2	7/2009	Ting et al.
5,899,963	A	5/1999	Hutchings	7,647,196	B2	1/2010	Kahn et al.
5,947,868	A	9/1999	Dugan	7,650,257	B2 *	1/2010	Alexander et al. 702/150
5,948,040	A	9/1999	DeLorme et al.	7,670,263	B2	3/2010	Ellis et al.
5,955,667	A	9/1999	Fyfe	7,670,295	B2	3/2010	Sackner et al.
5,976,083	A	11/1999	Richardson et al.	7,680,523	B2	3/2010	Rytty
5,989,157	A	11/1999	Walton	7,689,378	B2	3/2010	Kolen
6,002,982	A	12/1999	Fry	7,698,830	B2	4/2010	Townsend et al.
6,013,007	A	1/2000	Root et al.	7,706,815	B2	4/2010	Graham et al.
6,032,108	A	2/2000	Seiple et al.	7,715,982	B2	5/2010	Grenfell et al.
6,047,203	A	4/2000	Sackner et al.	7,805,149	B2	9/2010	Werner et al.
6,066,093	A	5/2000	Kelly et al.	7,805,150	B2	9/2010	Graham et al.
6,073,086	A *	6/2000	Marinelli 702/141	7,844,415	B1	11/2010	Bryant et al.
6,097,345	A	8/2000	Walton	7,890,291	B2	2/2011	Godin et al.
6,122,340	A	9/2000	Darley et al.	7,891,666	B2	2/2011	Kuenzler et al.
6,135,951	A	10/2000	Richardson et al.	7,980,998	B2	7/2011	Shemesh et al.
6,145,389	A	11/2000	Ebeling et al.	8,060,337	B2	11/2011	Kulach et al.
6,148,262	A	11/2000	Fry	8,253,586	B1	8/2012	Matak
6,148,271	A	11/2000	Marinelli	2002/0032386	A1	3/2002	Sackner et al.
6,151,563	A	11/2000	Marinelli	2002/0068873	A1	6/2002	Nissila
6,157,898	A	12/2000	Marinelli	2002/0107433	A1	8/2002	Mault
6,198,394	B1	3/2001	Jacobsen et al.	2002/0160883	A1	10/2002	Dugan
6,204,807	B1	3/2001	Odagiri et al.	2003/0163287	A1	8/2003	Vock et al.
6,246,362	B1	6/2001	Tsubata et al.	2003/0208409	A1	11/2003	Mault
6,254,551	B1	7/2001	Varis	2003/0224337	A1	12/2003	Shum et al.
6,266,623	B1	7/2001	Vock et al.	2004/0046692	A1	3/2004	Robson et al.
6,298,314	B1	10/2001	Blackadar et al.	2004/0102931	A1	5/2004	Ellis et al.
6,301,964	B1	10/2001	Fyfe et al.	2004/0171956	A1	9/2004	Babashan
6,305,221	B1	10/2001	Hutchings	2004/0177531	A1	9/2004	DiBenedetto et al.
6,336,365	B1	1/2002	Blackadar et al.	2004/0199056	A1	10/2004	Husemann et al.
6,356,856	B1	3/2002	Damen et al.	2004/0209600	A1	10/2004	Werner et al.
6,357,147	B1	3/2002	Darley et al.	2005/0010096	A1	1/2005	Blackadar
6,381,482	B1	4/2002	Jayaraman et al.	2005/0054941	A1	3/2005	Ting et al.
6,443,890	B1	9/2002	Schulze	2005/0195094	A1	9/2005	White
6,463,385	B1	10/2002	Fry	2005/0197063	A1	9/2005	White
6,478,736	B1	11/2002	Mault	2005/0227811	A1	10/2005	Shum et al.
6,493,652	B1	12/2002	Ohlenbusch et al.	2005/0233815	A1	10/2005	McCreary et al.
6,513,381	B2	2/2003	Fyfe et al.	2005/0250458	A1	11/2005	Graham et al.
6,513,532	B2	2/2003	Mault et al.	2005/0266961	A1	12/2005	Shum et al.
6,536,139	B2	3/2003	Darley et al.	2006/0020421	A1	1/2006	Darley et al.
6,551,252	B2	4/2003	Sackner et al.	2006/0025282	A1	2/2006	Redmann
6,582,330	B1	6/2003	Rehkemper et al.	2006/0135297	A1	6/2006	Cruciani
6,585,622	B1	7/2003	Shum et al.	2006/0136173	A1	6/2006	Case, Jr. et al.
6,590,536	B1	7/2003	Walton	2006/0148594	A1	7/2006	Saintoyant et al.
6,611,789	B1	8/2003	Darley	2006/0189360	A1	8/2006	White
6,616,613	B1	9/2003	Goodman	2006/0240865	A1	10/2006	White
6,626,799	B2	9/2003	Watterson et al.	2006/0246869	A1	11/2006	Ohlenbusch et al.
6,716,139	B1	4/2004	Hosseinzadeh-Dolkhani et al.	2007/0006489	A1	1/2007	Case, Jr. et al.
6,736,759	B1	5/2004	Stubbs et al.	2007/0011919	A1	1/2007	Case, Jr.
6,745,069	B2	6/2004	Nissila et al.	2007/0021269	A1	1/2007	Shum
6,790,178	B1	9/2004	Mault et al.	2007/0032318	A1	2/2007	Nishimura et al.
6,798,378	B1	9/2004	Walters	2007/0059675	A1	3/2007	Kuenzler et al.
6,832,109	B2	12/2004	Nissila	2007/0060425	A1	3/2007	Kuenzler et al.
6,876,947	B1	4/2005	Darley et al.	2007/0061105	A1	3/2007	Darley et al.
6,882,955	B1	4/2005	Ohlenbusch et al.	2007/0191083	A1	8/2007	Kuenzler et al.
6,885,971	B2	4/2005	Vock et al.	2007/0203665	A1	8/2007	Darley et al.
6,898,550	B1	5/2005	Blackadar et al.	2007/0208531	A1	9/2007	Darley et al.
6,959,259	B2	10/2005	Vock et al.	2007/0247306	A1	10/2007	Case
6,970,731	B1	11/2005	Jayaraman et al.	2007/0287596	A1	12/2007	Case et al.
7,062,225	B2	6/2006	White	2008/0009275	A1	1/2008	Werner et al.
7,072,789	B2	7/2006	Vock et al.	2008/0051993	A1	2/2008	Graham et al.
7,092,846	B2	8/2006	Vock et al.	2008/0058971	A1	3/2008	Graham et al.
7,171,331	B2	1/2007	Vock et al.	2008/0059064	A1	3/2008	Werner et al.
7,187,924	B2	3/2007	Ohlenbusch et al.	2008/0065319	A1	3/2008	Graham et al.
7,200,517	B2	4/2007	Darley et al.	2008/0088303	A1	4/2008	Englert
7,220,220	B2	5/2007	Stubbs et al.	2008/0103689	A1	5/2008	Graham et al.
7,251,454	B2	7/2007	White	2008/0125288	A1	5/2008	Case
7,254,516	B2	8/2007	Case, Jr. et al.	2008/0201100	A1 *	8/2008	Petrov 702/149
7,273,431	B2	9/2007	DeVall	2008/0274844	A1	11/2008	Ward
7,292,867	B2	11/2007	Werner et al.	2008/0319661	A1	12/2008	Werner et al.
7,428,472	B2	9/2008	Darley et al.	2009/0047645	A1	2/2009	Dibenedetto et al.
7,457,724	B2	11/2008	Vock et al.	2009/0048044	A1	2/2009	Oleson et al.
				2009/0048070	A1	2/2009	Vincent et al.
				2009/0233770	A1	9/2009	Vincent et al.
				2009/0292178	A1	11/2009	Ellis et al.
				2010/0042427	A1	2/2010	Graham et al.

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2010/0088023	A1	4/2010	Werner
2010/0121599	A1	5/2010	Boeve et al.
2010/0184564	A1	7/2010	Molyneux et al.
2010/0201352	A1	8/2010	Englert
2010/0292050	A1	11/2010	DiBenedetto et al.
2010/0292599	A1	11/2010	Oleson et al.
2010/0292600	A1	11/2010	Dibenedetto et al.
2011/0054270	A1	3/2011	Derchak
2011/0054271	A1	3/2011	Derchak et al.
2011/0054272	A1	3/2011	Derchak
2011/0054290	A1	3/2011	Derchak
2011/0082641	A1	4/2011	Werner et al.
2011/0087115	A1	4/2011	Sackner et al.
2011/0105861	A1	5/2011	Derchak et al.
2011/0119022	A1	5/2011	Kuenzler et al.
2011/0130643	A1	6/2011	Derchak et al.
2012/0083705	A1	4/2012	Yuen et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	1134555	A1	9/2001
JP	07-96014		10/1995
WO	WO 02/067449	A2	8/2002
WO	WO 2012/014110	A2	2/2012

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

U.S. Appl. No. 13/077,520 inventors Scheffler, K., et al., filed on Mar. 31, 2011.

U.S. Appl. No. 13/077,510 inventors Burich, M.S . . . , et al., filed on Mar. 31, 2011.

U.S. Appl. No. 13/543,428 inventors Burich, M.S . . . , et al., filed on Jul. 6, 2012.

U.S. Appl. No. 13/446,937 inventors Coza, A., et al., filed on Apr. 13, 2012.

U.S. Appl. No. 13/446,986 inventors Coza, A., et al., filed on Apr. 13, 2012.

Yun, X., et al., "A Simplified Quaternion-Based Algorithm for Orientation Estimation From Earth Gravity and Magnetic Field Measurements," IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, vol. 57, No. 3, pp. 638-650, Mar. 2008.

Non-English language Office Action issued in Chinese Application No. 201310129427.7, mailed Dec. 29, 2014.

Non-English language Office Action issued in Chinese Application No. 201310128838.4, mailed Feb. 2, 2015.

Concise explanation of Office Action issued in Chinese Application No. 201310129427.7, mailed Dec. 29, 2014.

Concise explanation of Office Action issued in Chinese Application No. 201310128838.4, mailed Feb. 2, 2015.

* cited by examiner

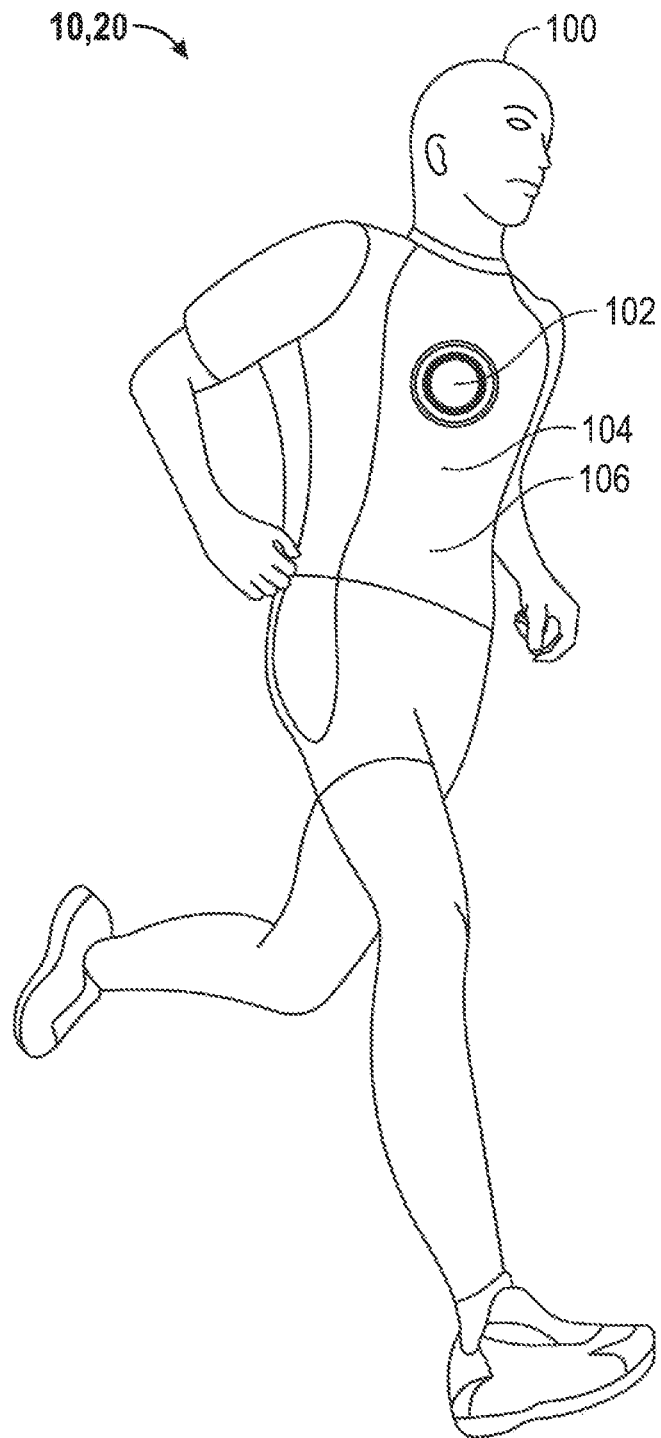


FIG. 1

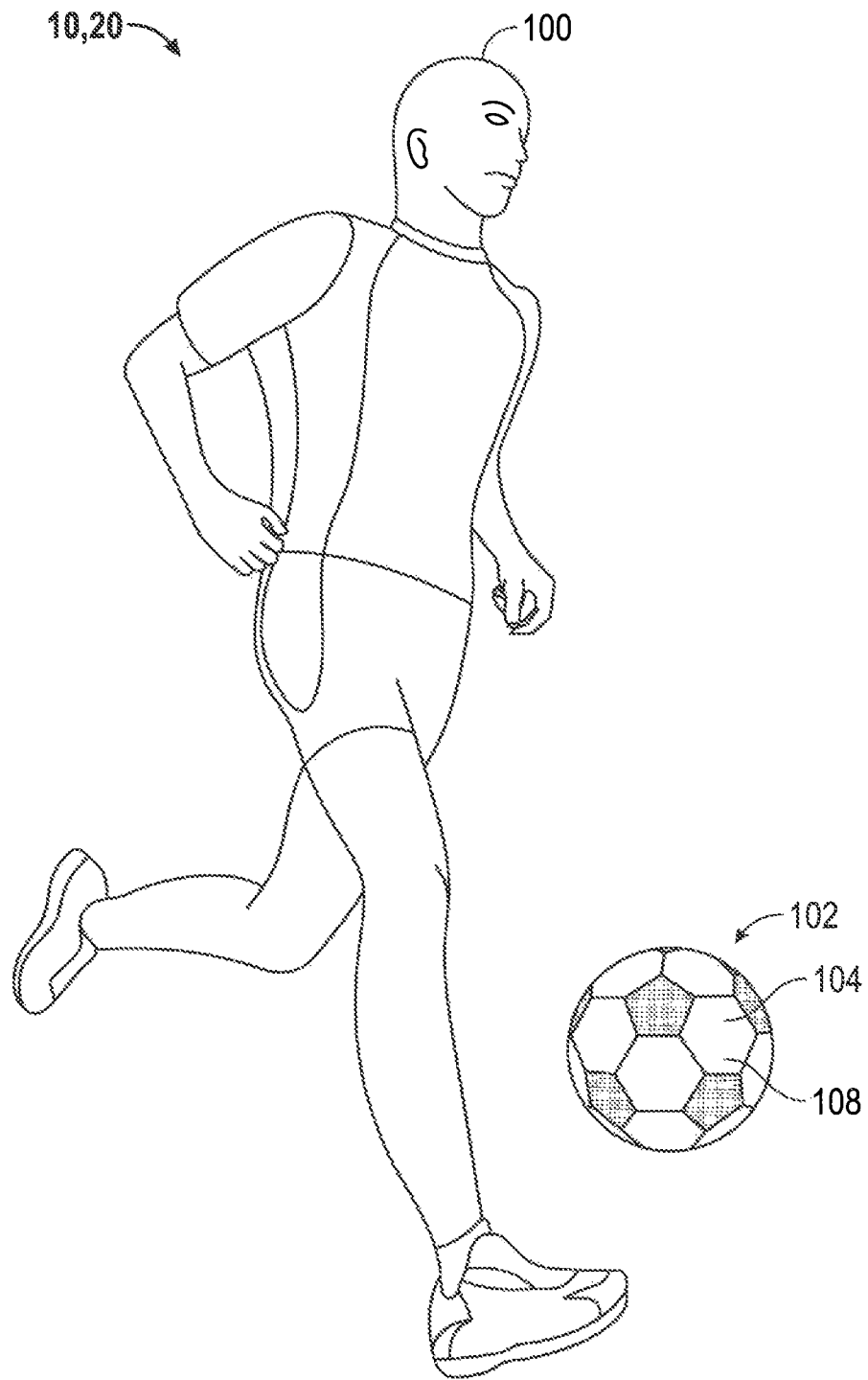


FIG. 2

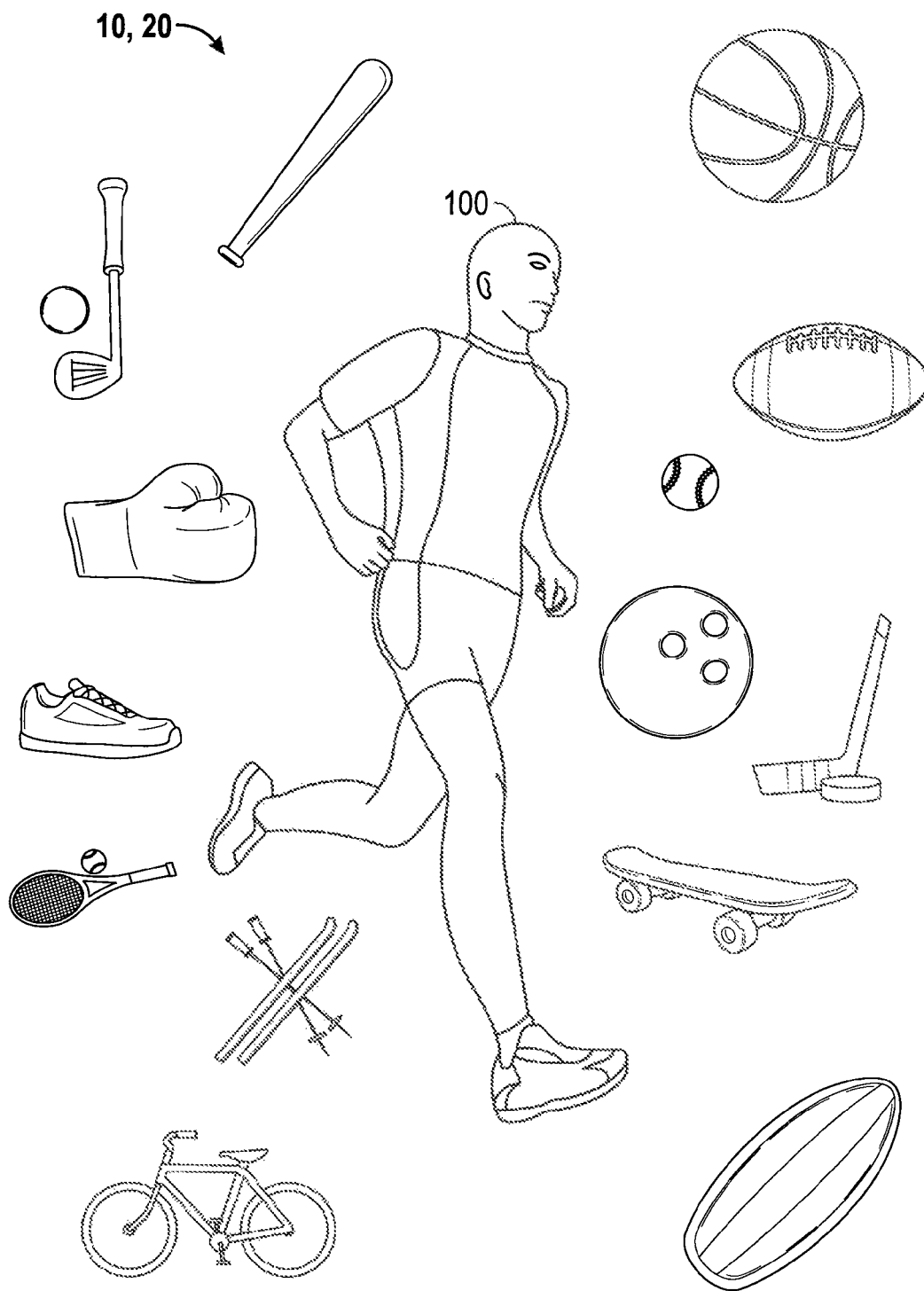


FIG. 3

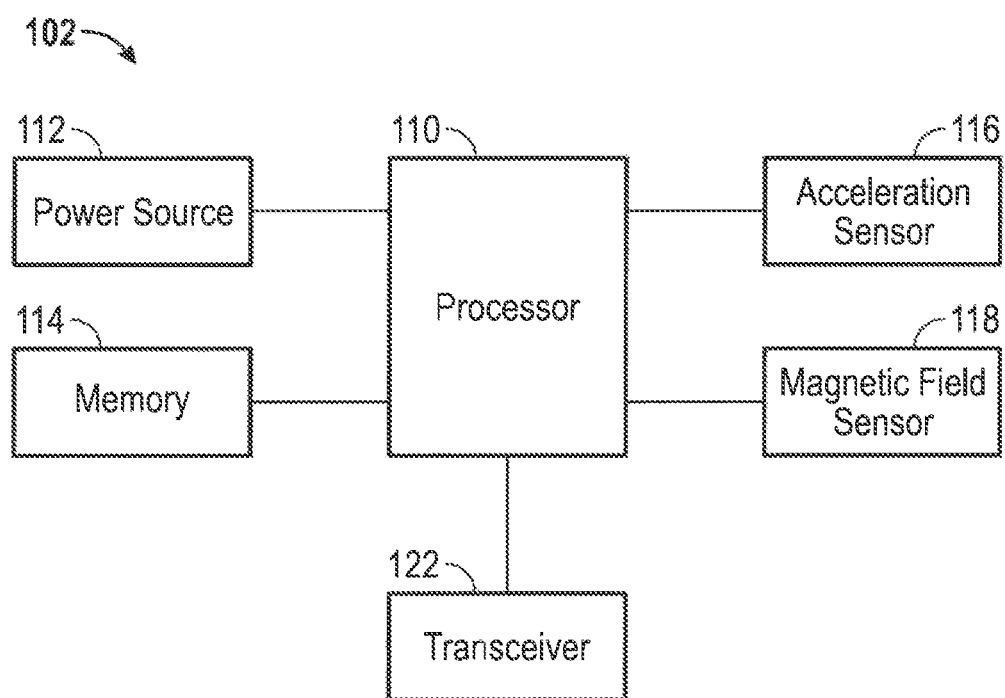


FIG. 4

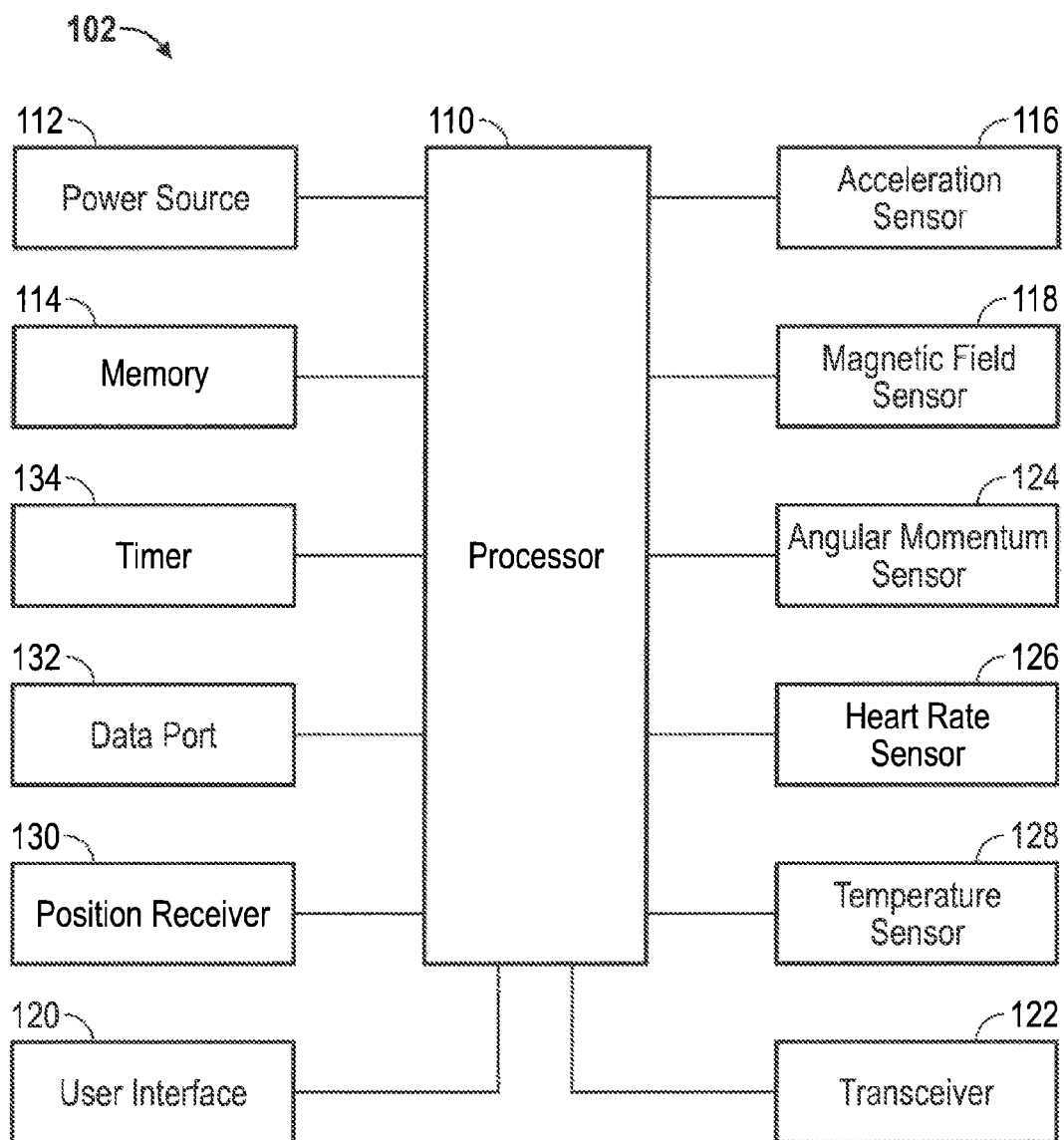


FIG. 5

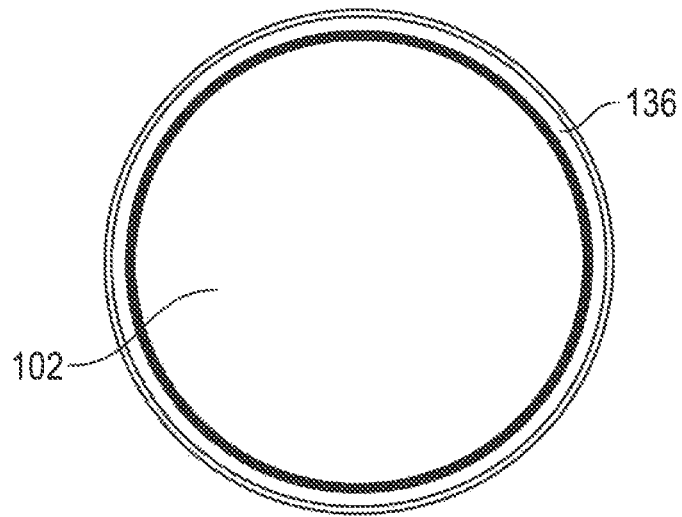


FIG. 6A

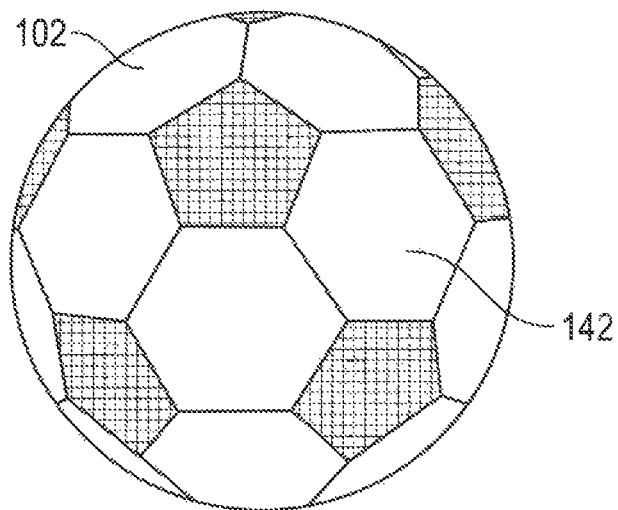


FIG. 6B

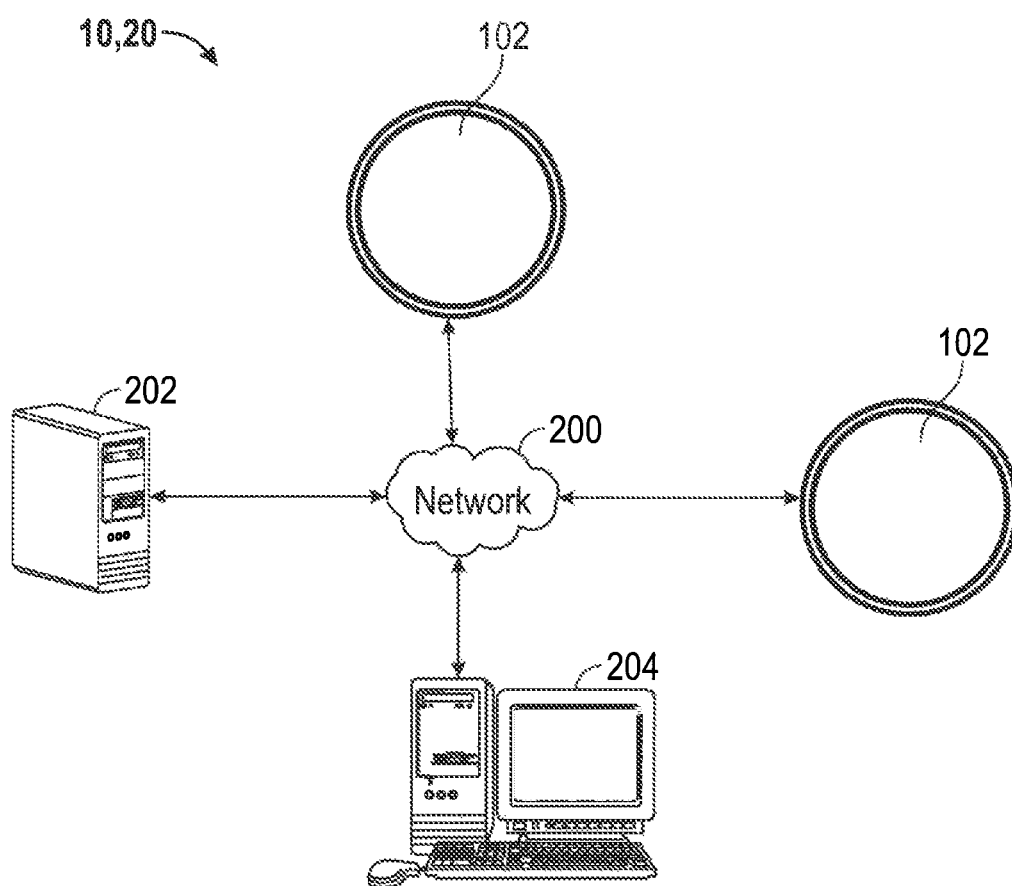
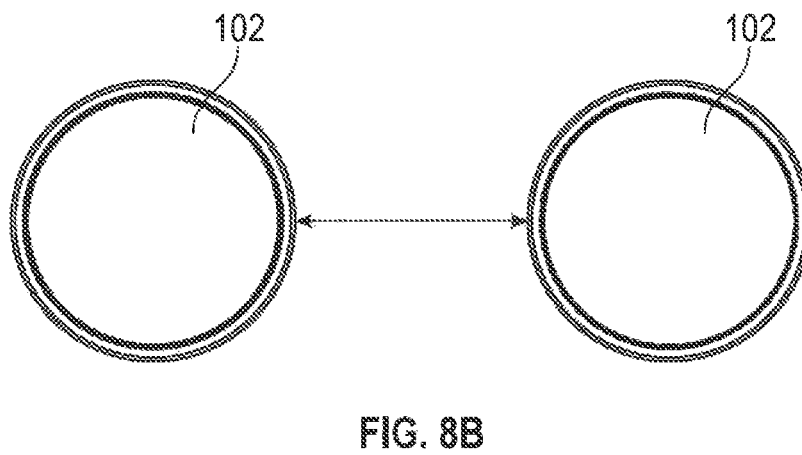
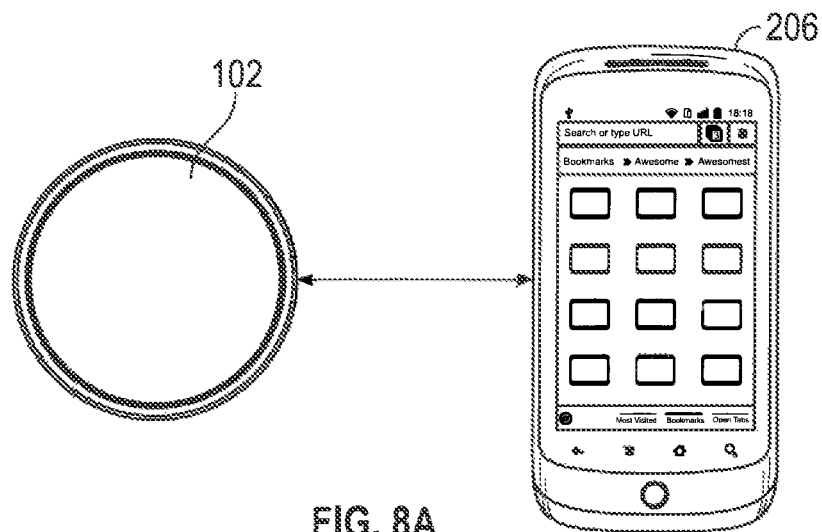


FIG. 7



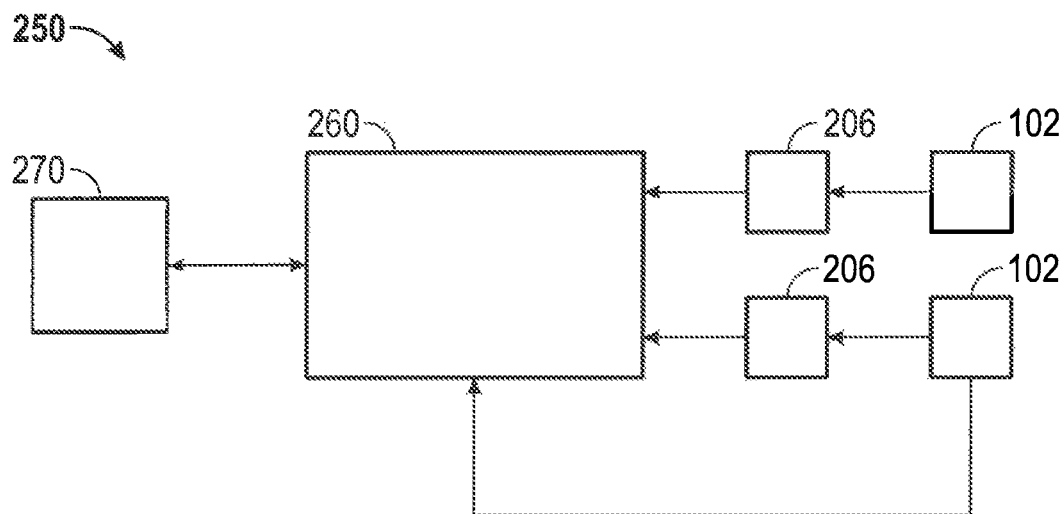


FIG. 9

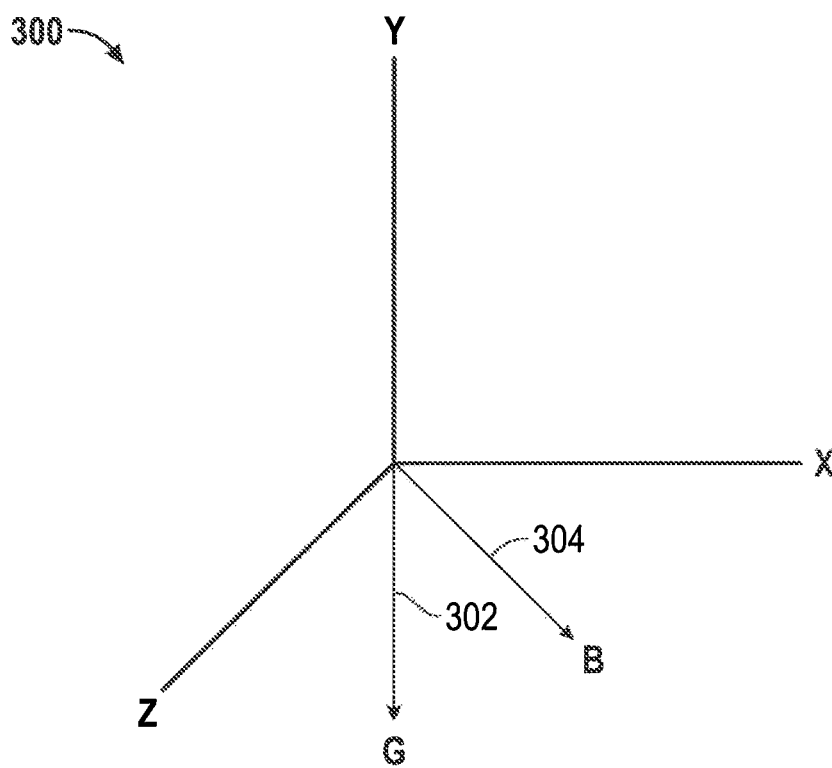


FIG. 10

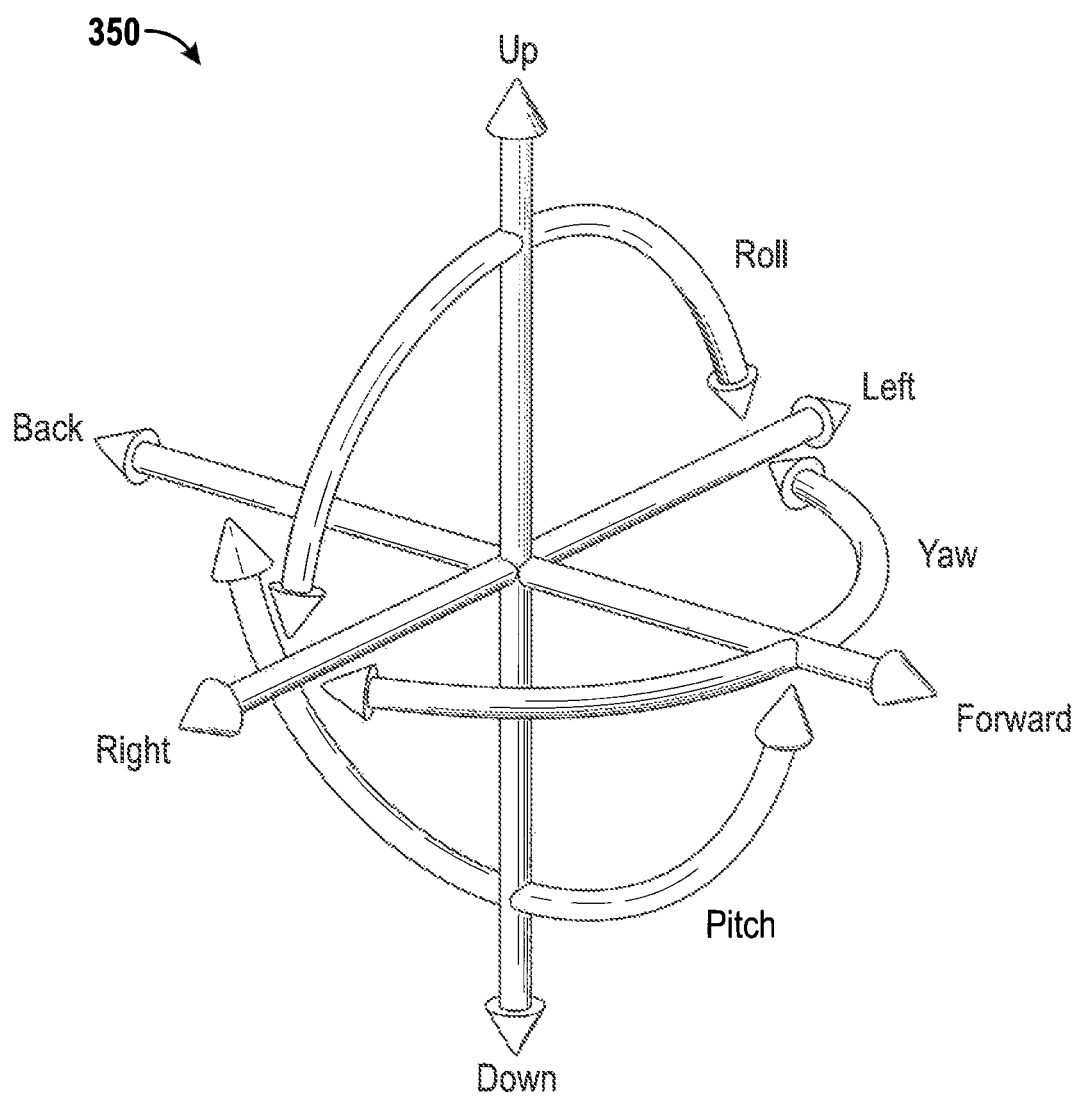


FIG. 11

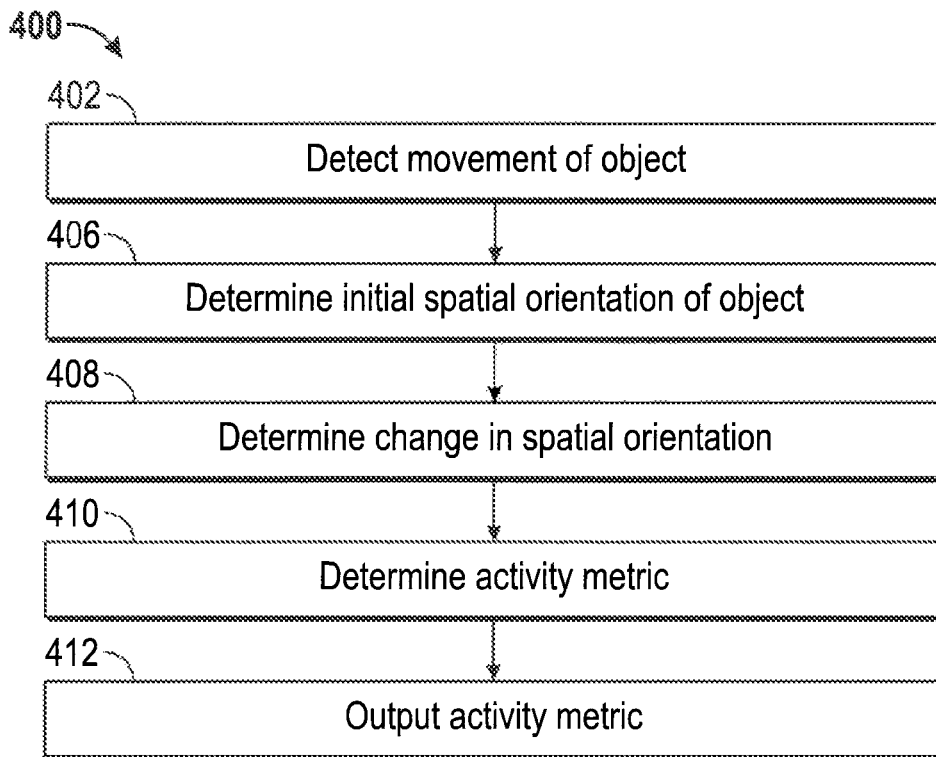


FIG. 12

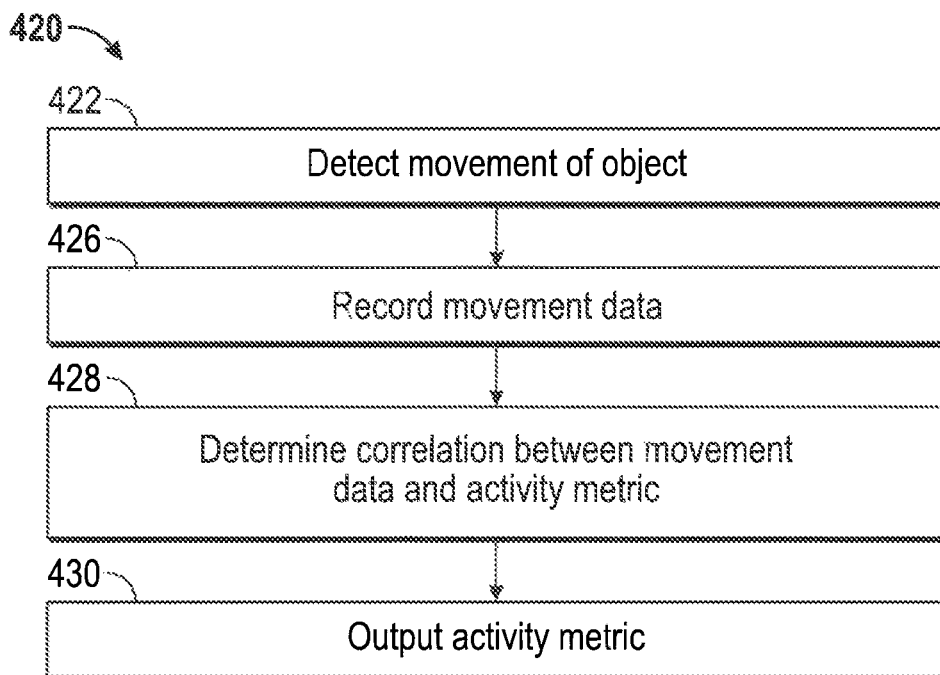


FIG. 13

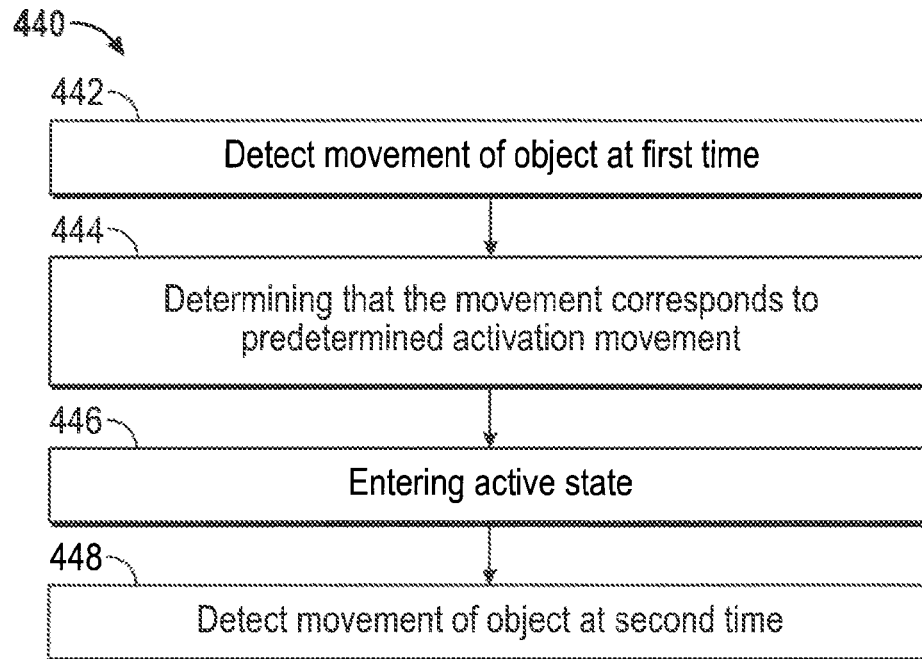


FIG. 14

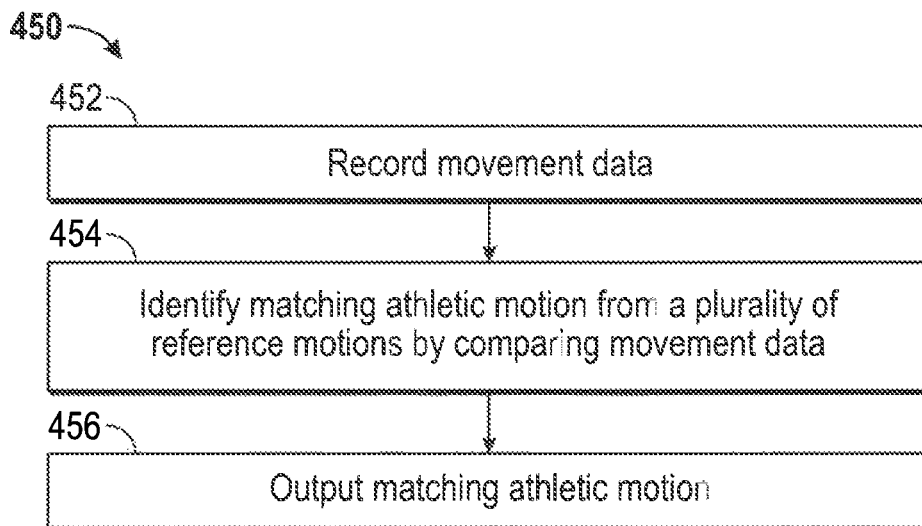


FIG. 15

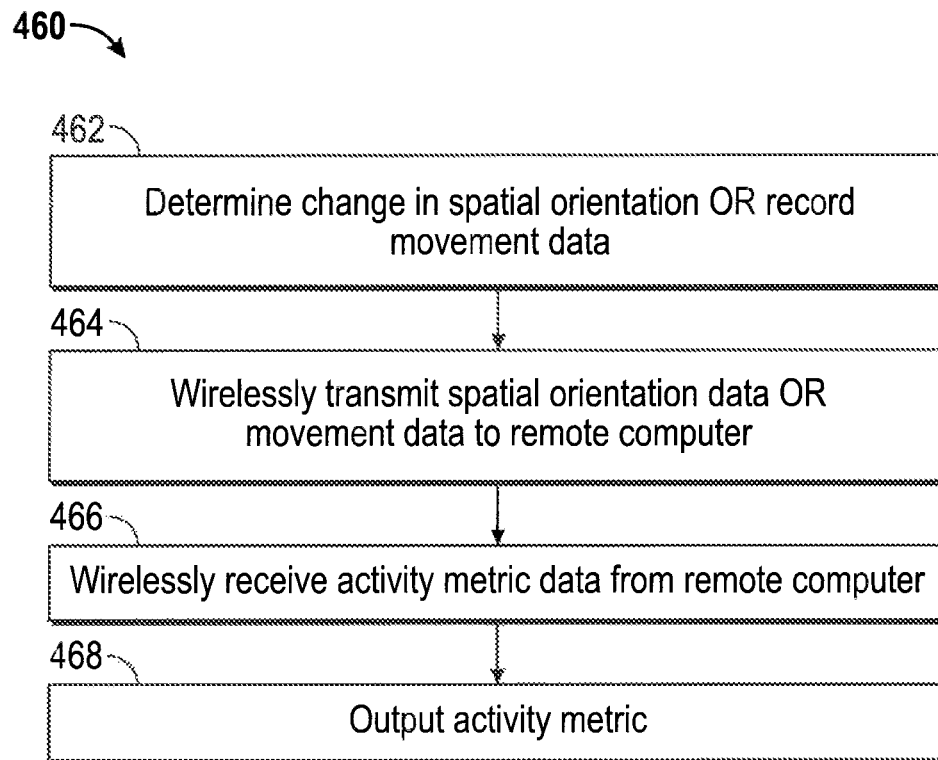


FIG. 16

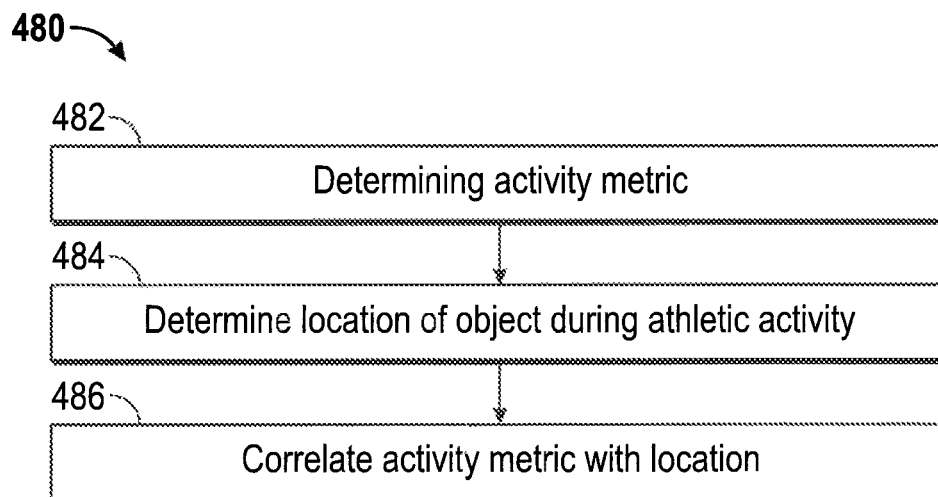


FIG. 17

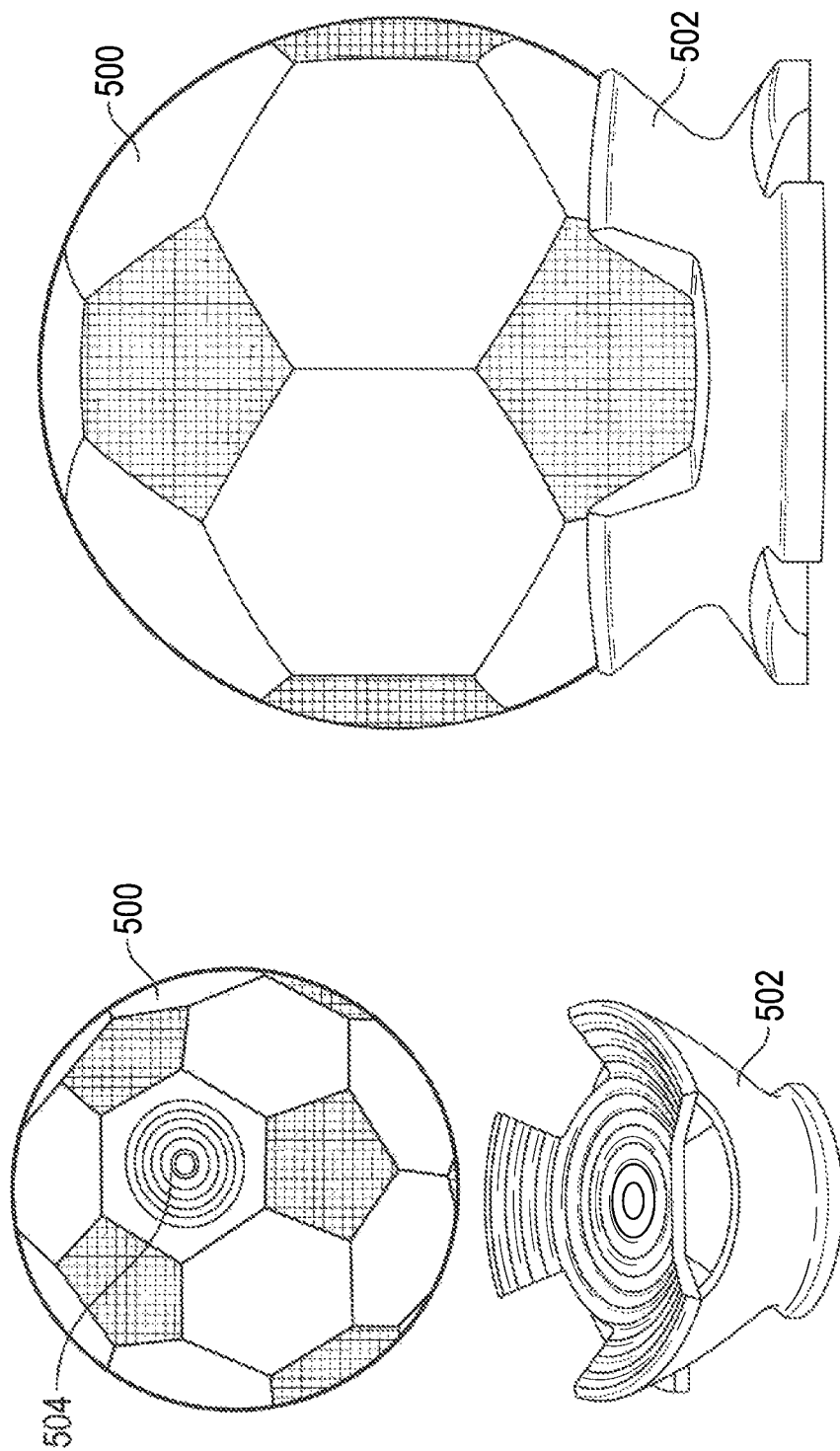


FIG. 18

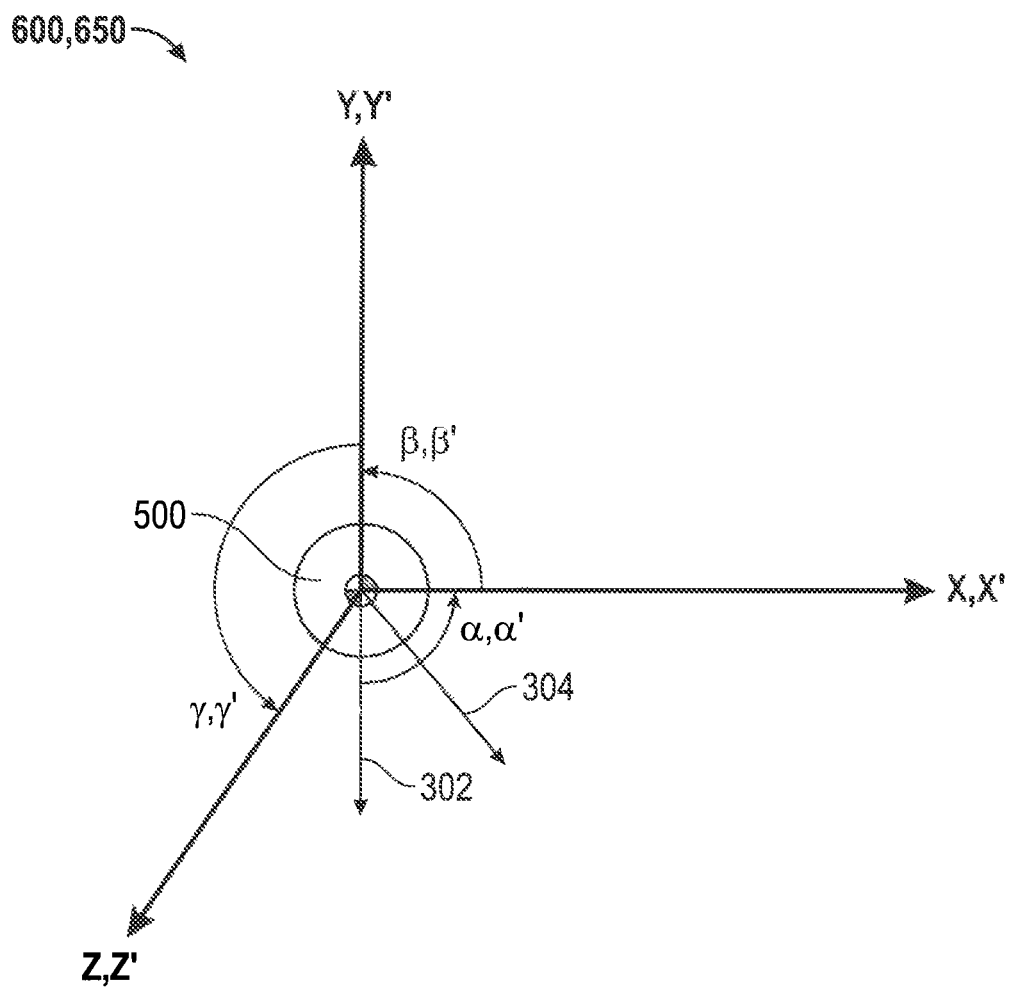


FIG. 19

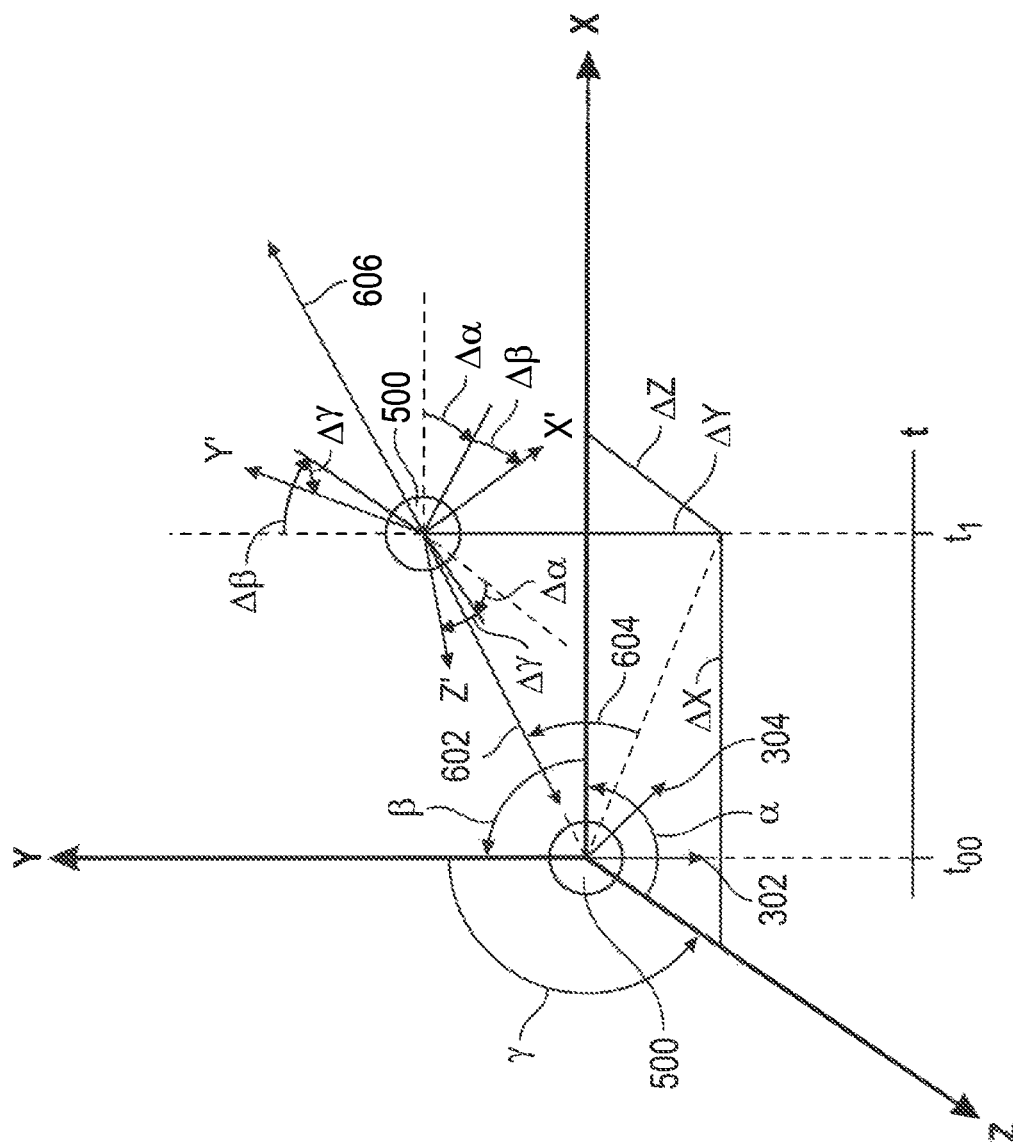


FIG. 20

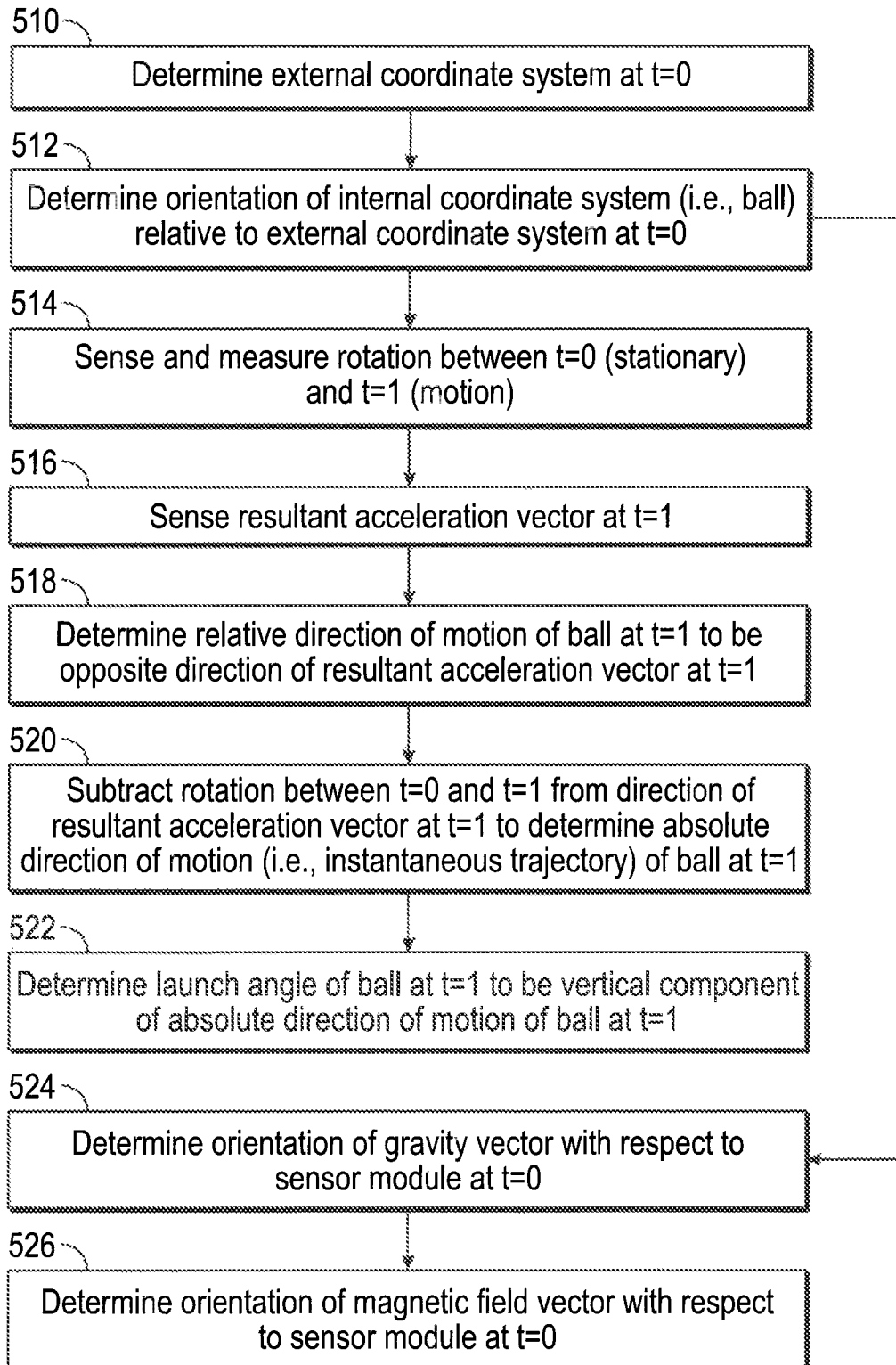


FIG. 21

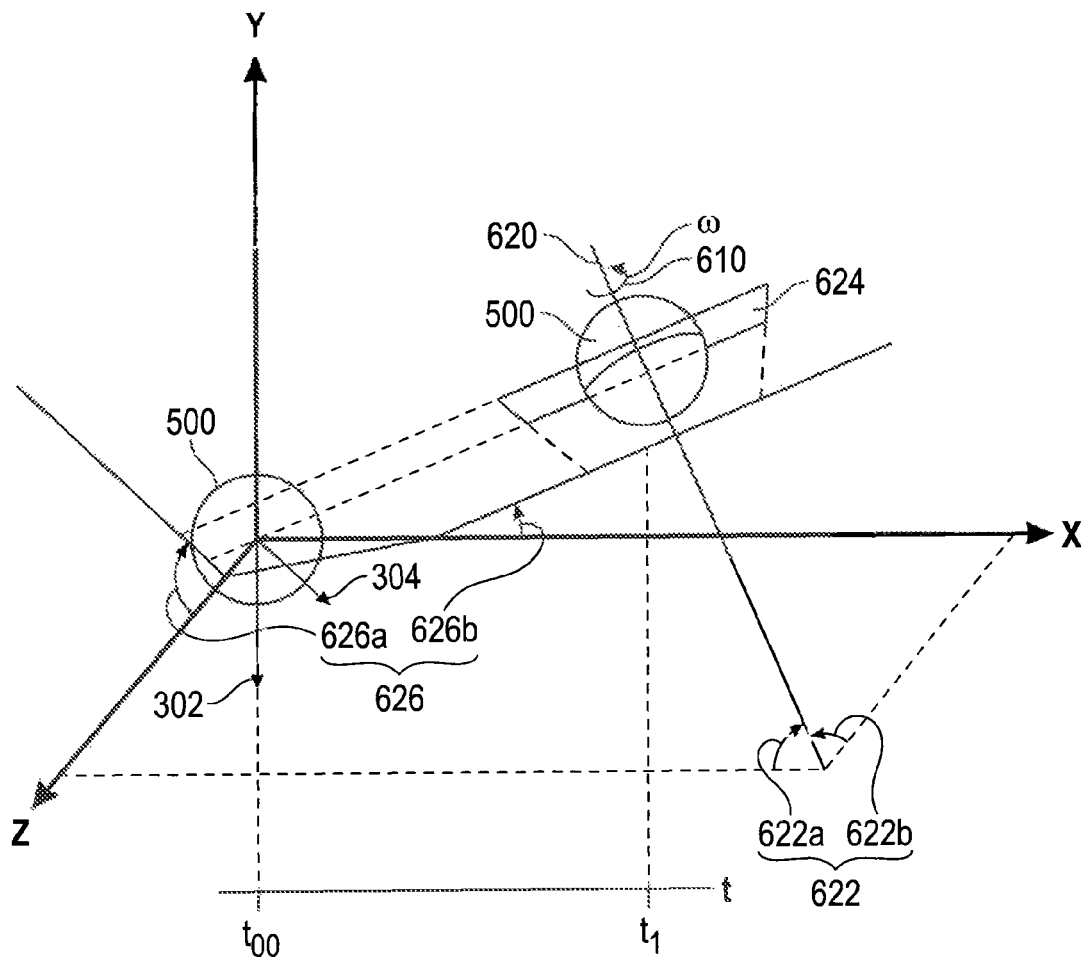


FIG. 22

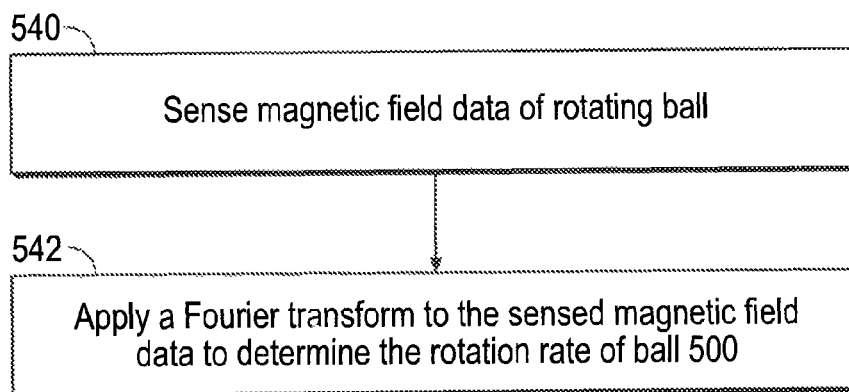


FIG. 23

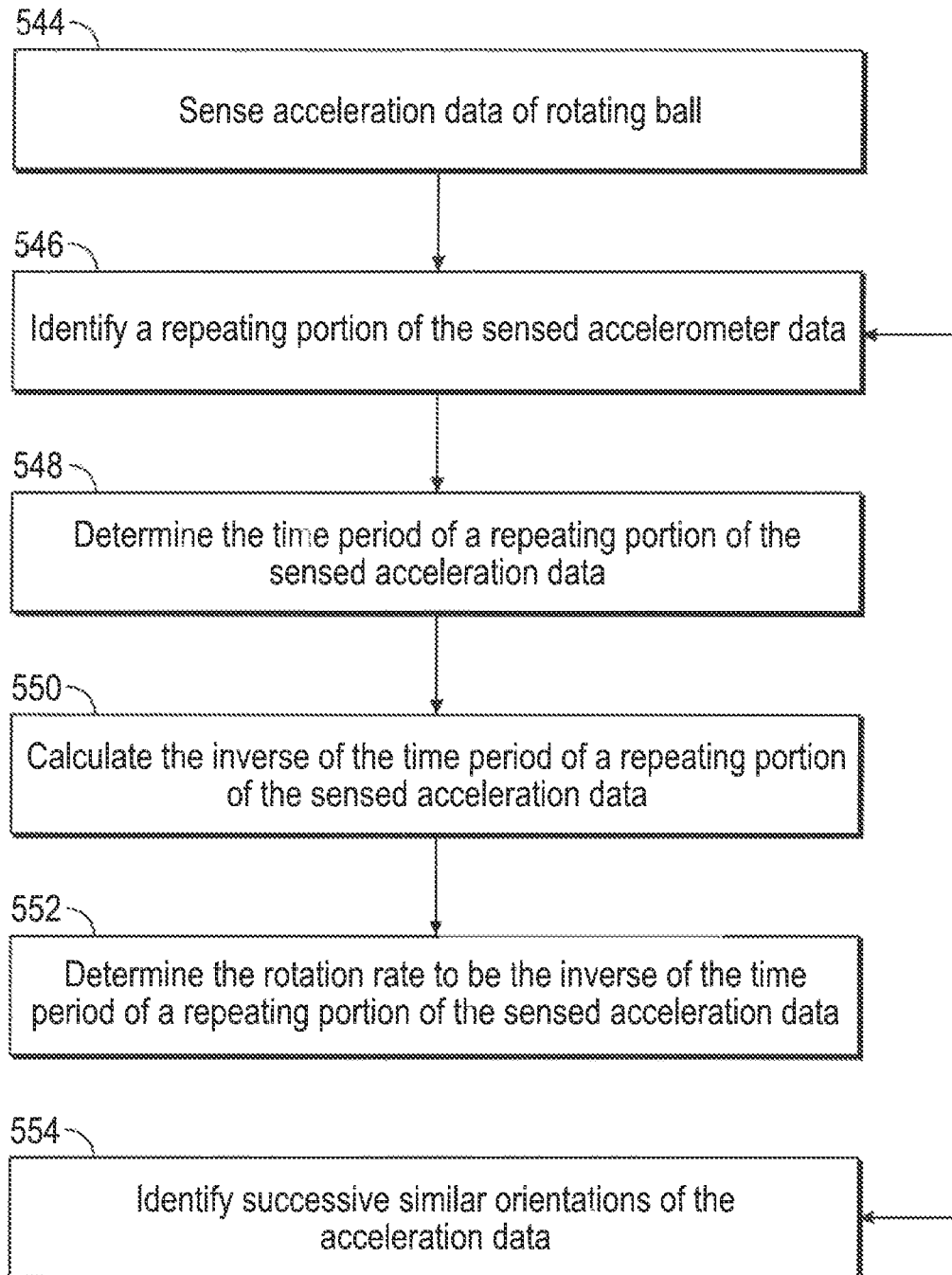


FIG. 24

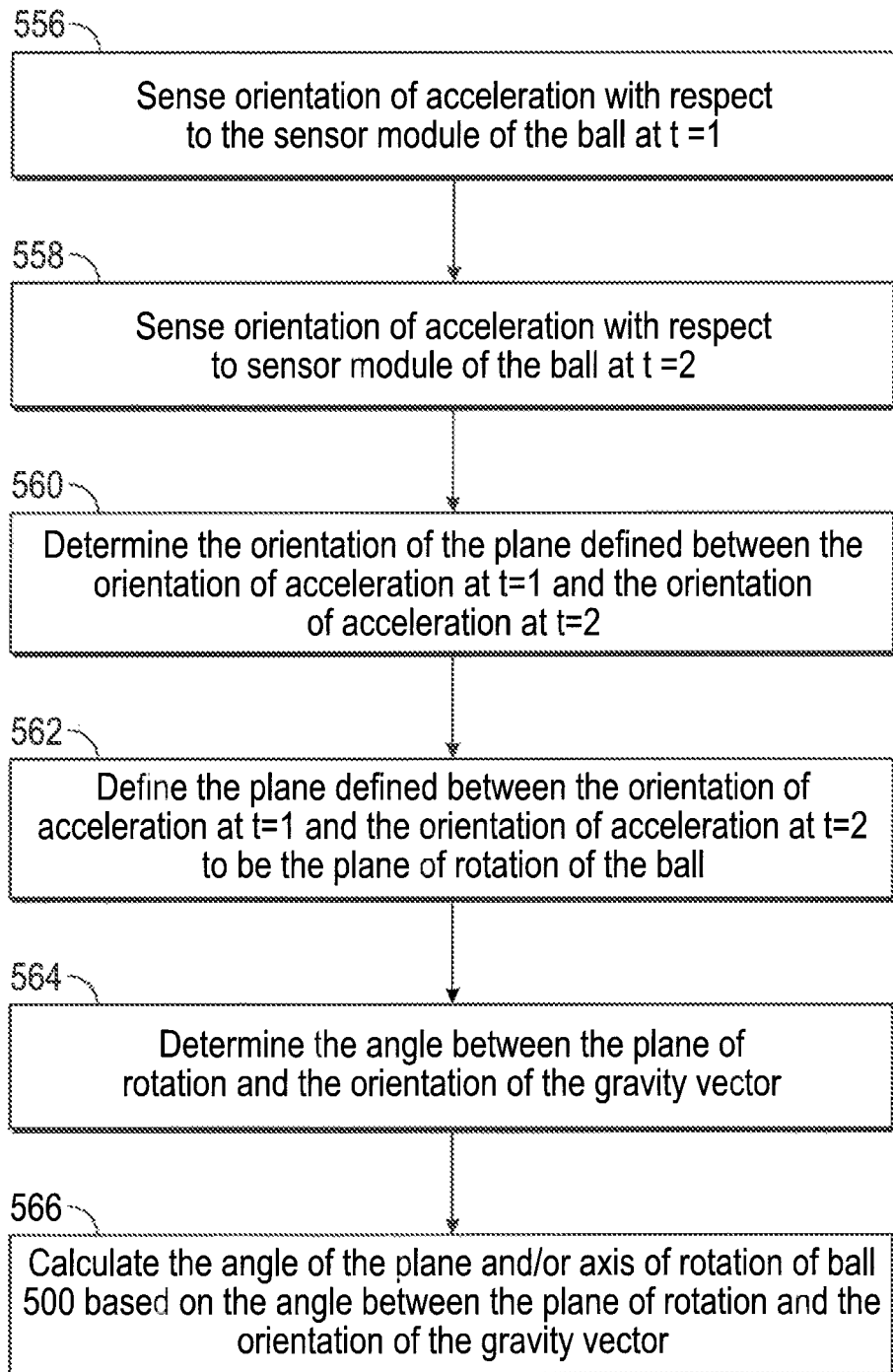


FIG. 25

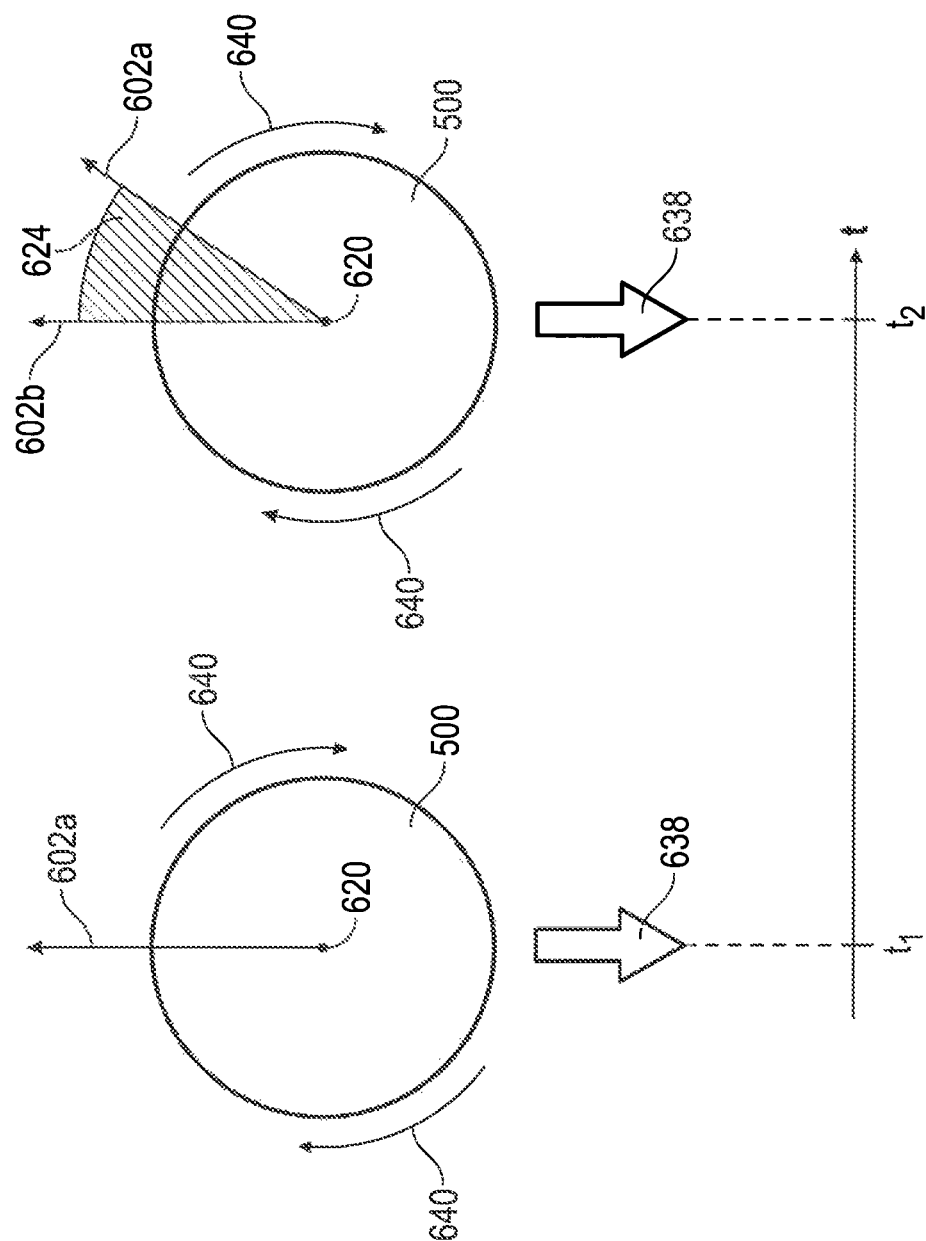


FIG. 26

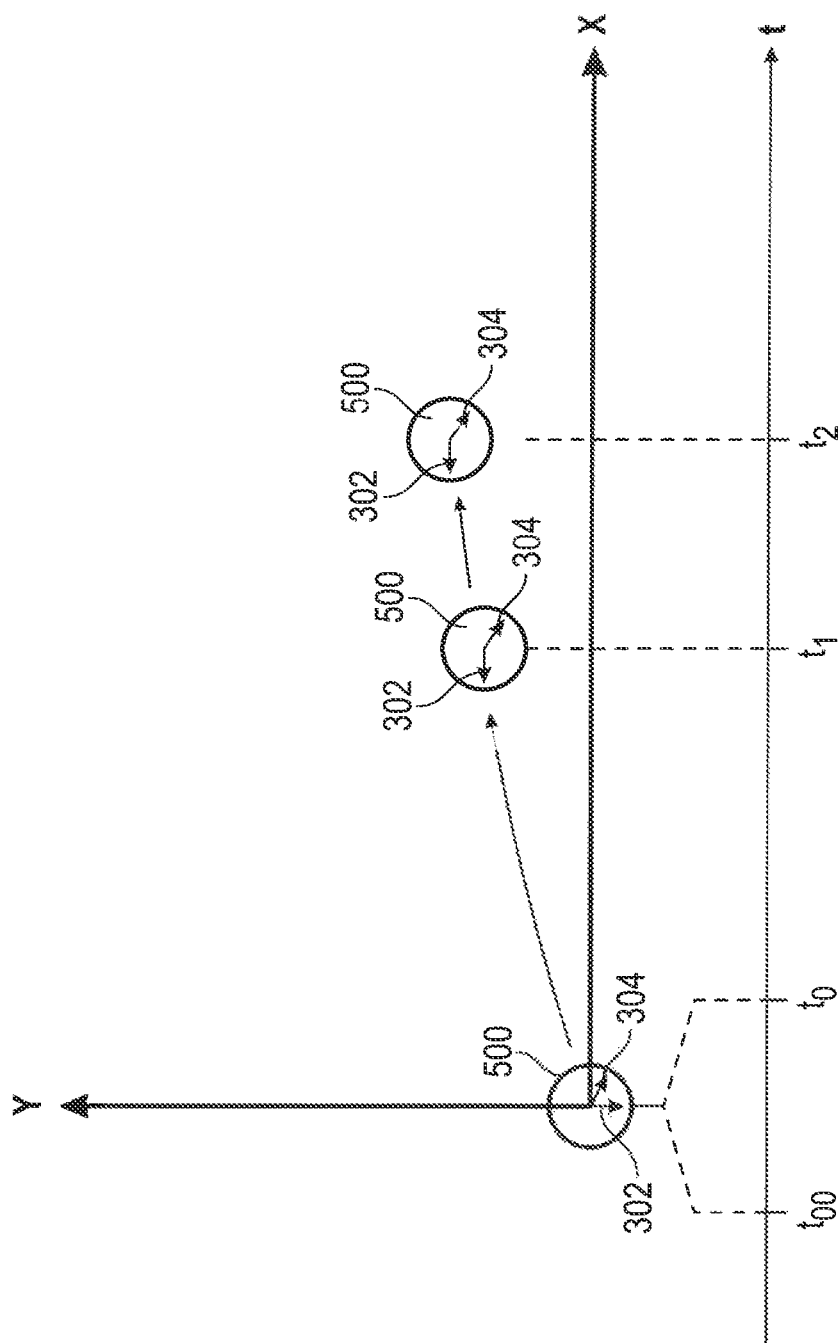


FIG. 27

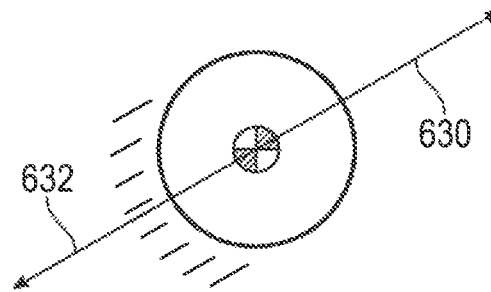


FIG. 28

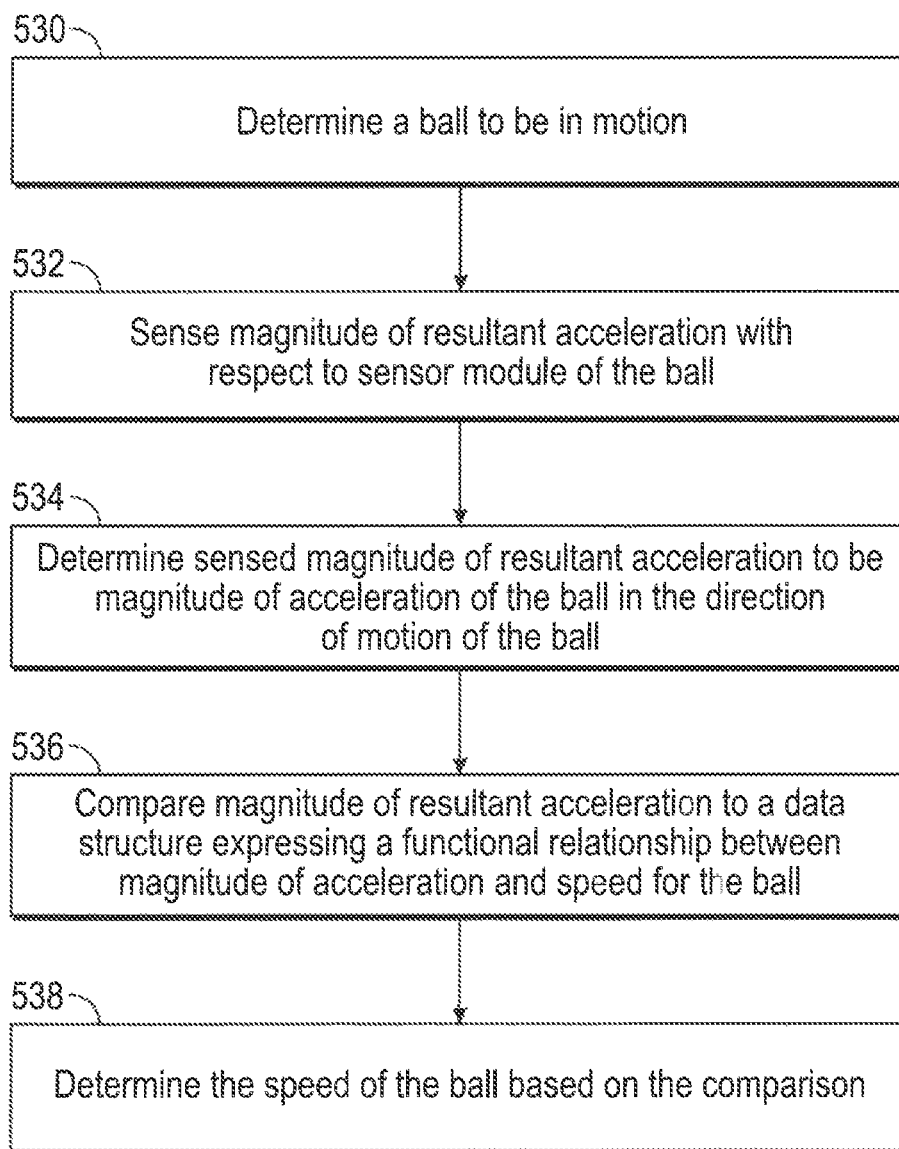


FIG. 29

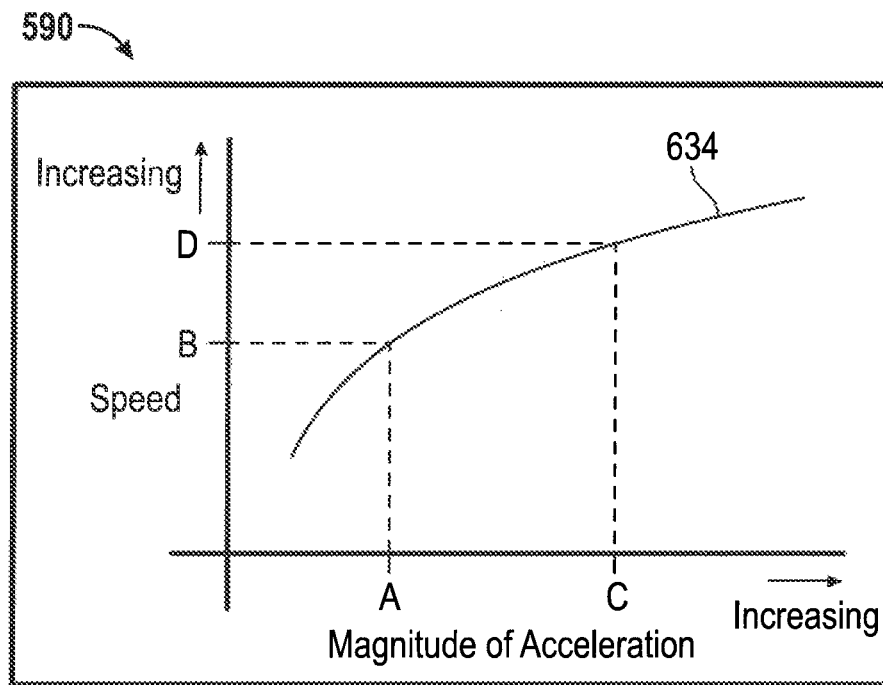


FIG. 30

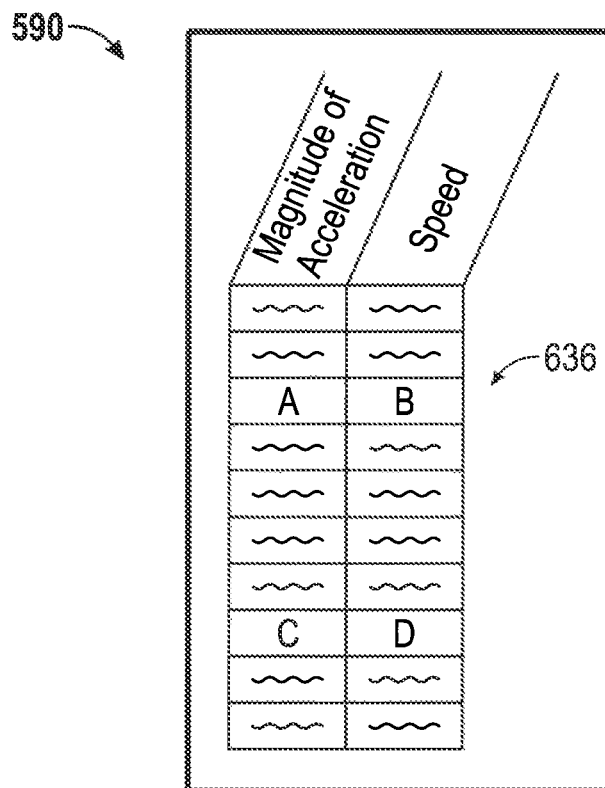


FIG. 31

590

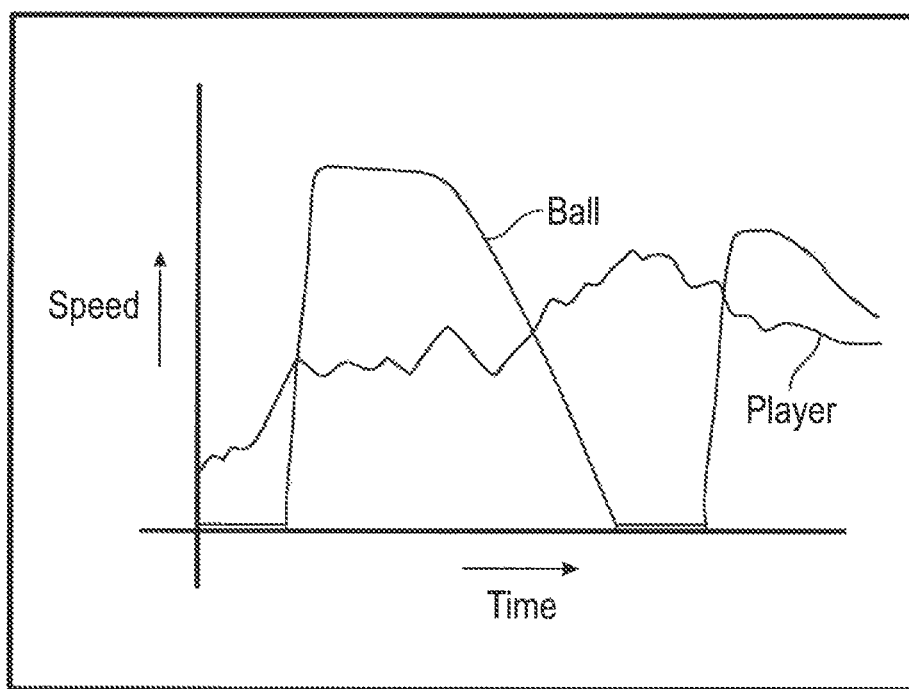


FIG. 32

1

SPORT BALL ATHLETIC ACTIVITY MONITORING METHODS AND SYSTEMS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to commonly owned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/446,937, titled "Athletic Activity Monitoring Methods and Systems," filed on Apr. 13, 2012, and commonly owned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/446,986, titled "Wearable Athletic Activity Monitoring Methods and Systems," filed on Apr. 13, 2012, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention generally relate to monitoring methods and systems for monitoring an object during an athletic activity. More particularly, embodiments of the present invention relate to methods and systems for monitoring the movement of a sport ball used by an individual during an athletic activity.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Athletic activity is important to maintaining a healthy lifestyle and is a source of entertainment for many people. Some individuals prefer to engage in team athletic activities such as, for example, soccer or basketball, while other individuals prefer to engage in individual athletic activities such as, for example, running or skiing. Regardless of whether the activity is a team or individual activity, it is common for individuals to participate in both competitive sessions, such as a soccer match or a running race, and more informal training sessions such as conducting soccer drills or running interval sprints.

Technology has resulted in the development of fitness monitoring devices that are capable of recording information about an individual's performance during an athletic activity using sensors, and in some cases providing feedback about the individual's performance. Some portable fitness monitoring devices employ sensors attached to the individual's body, while other portable fitness monitoring devices rely on sensors attached to a piece of athletic equipment. Such sensors may be capable of measuring various physical and/or physiological parameters associated with the individual's physical activity.

Many existing fitness monitoring devices are not portable and thus are not suitable for monitoring in many real world competitive or training sessions. Even those that are portable are often too heavy or lack sufficient battery and/or processing power to be used for extended periods under rigorous competitive or training conditions. In addition, while some existing fitness monitoring devices are capable of making relatively simple performance determinations such as an individual's current heart rate or total step count for an activity, more advanced determinations are often not possible or suffer from accuracy issues. Finally, the performance feedback provided by existing devices to individuals often fails to provide these individuals with quick, accurate, insightful information that would enable them to easily compare past performances, develop strategies for improving future performances, visualize performances, or select new training regimens or athletic equipment.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

What is needed are new athletic activity monitoring methods and systems having improved capabilities, thus offering

2

individuals engaged in athletic activities better tools to assess their activities. At least some of the embodiments of the present invention satisfy the above needs and provide further related advantages as will be made apparent by the description that follows.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for monitoring a ball used for an athletic activity, the method comprising detecting movement of the ball at a first time, using a sensor module coupled to the ball, determining that the movement of the ball corresponds to a predetermined activation movement, entering an active state of the sensor module in response to the determination that the movement of the ball corresponds to the predetermined activation movement, and detecting movement of the ball at a second time, using the sensor module in the active state.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for monitoring a ball used for an athletic activity, the method comprising detecting movement of the ball at a first time, using a sensor module coupled to the ball, determining that the movement of the ball corresponds to a predetermined activation movement, entering an active state of the sensor module in response to the determination that the movement of the ball corresponds to the predetermined activation movement, detecting movement of the ball at a second time, using the sensor module in the active state, recording movement data, determining a correlation between the movement data and an activity metric by reference to a data structure and providing an output that conveys the activity metric.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for determining an activity metric using data sensed by a sensor module that is physically coupled to an object used by an individual performing an athletic activity, the method comprising determining orientation of a gravity vector with respect to the sensor module at a first time, determining an orientation of a magnetic field vector with respect to the sensor module at the first time, determining orientation of a resultant acceleration vector with respect to the sensor module at a second time, determining orientation of the sensor module with respect to the magnetic field vector at the second time, and determining a launch angle of the object based on the orientation of the gravity vector with respect to the sensor module at the first time, the orientation of the magnetic field vector with respect to the sensor module at the first time, the orientation of the resultant acceleration vector with respect to the sensor module at the second time, and the orientation of the sensor module with respect to the magnetic field vector at the second time.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for determining trajectory of an object used for an athletic activity, the method comprising sensing first magnetic field data and first acceleration data at a first time, using a sensor module coupled to the object, determining an orientation of the object at the first time, based on the first magnetic field data and first acceleration data, sensing second magnetic field data and second acceleration data at a second time, using the sensor module, determining an orientation and an acceleration direction of the object at the second time, based on the second magnetic field data and second acceleration data, and determining a trajectory of the object at the second time, based on the orientation of the object at the first time, and the orientation and the acceleration direction of the object at the second time.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for determining trajectory of an object used for an athletic activity, the method comprising determining a gravity direction with respect to a magnetic field, based on first magnetic field data and first acceleration data sensed by a sensor mod-

ule coupled to the object, at a first time, determining a relative acceleration direction at a second time, based on second acceleration data sensed by the sensor module at the second time, determining an acceleration direction with respect to the gravity direction at the second time, based on the determination of the gravity direction with respect to the magnetic field and the determination of the acceleration direction with respect to the sensor module at the second time, and determining a trajectory at the second time based on the determination of the acceleration direction with respect to the gravity direction at the second time.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for determining rotation rate of a ball used for an athletic activity, the method comprising sensing magnetic field data using a sensor module coupled to the ball, performing a Fourier transform on the sensed magnetic field data, and determining a rotation rate of the ball based on the result of the Fourier transform.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for determining rotation rate of a ball used for an athletic activity, the method comprising sensing acceleration data using a sensor module coupled to the ball, identifying a repeating portion of the sensed acceleration data, determining a time period of the repeating portion, and determining a rotation rate of the ball based on the time period of the repeating portion.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for determining speed of an object used for an athletic activity, the method comprising sensing acceleration data, using a sensor module coupled to the object, determining a drag force applied to the object, based on the acceleration data, comparing the drag force with a drag profile that expresses drag as a function of object speed, and determining speed of the object based on the comparison.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for determining distance traveled by an object used for an athletic activity, the method comprising determining that the object is in free flight, using a sensor module coupled to the object, determining the time that the object is in free flight, using the sensor module, determining speed of the object during free flight, using the sensor module, and determining the distance traveled by the object based on the time that the object is in free flight and the speed of the object during free flight.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for determining orientation of rotation of an object used for an athletic activity, the method comprising sensing acceleration data, using a sensor module coupled to the object, determining the orientation of a rotation plane orthogonal to the axis of rotation of the object, relative to the sensor module, based on the acceleration data, and determining the orientation of the rotation plane relative to the orientation of a gravity vector.

Additional features of embodiments of the invention will be set forth in the description that follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. Both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS/FIGURES

The accompanying figures, which are incorporated herein, form part of the specification and illustrate embodiments of the present invention. Together with the description, the fig-

ures further serve to explain the principles of and to enable a person skilled in the relevant arts to make and use the invention.

FIG. 1 is an illustration of an individual using an athletic activity monitoring system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an illustration of an individual using an athletic activity monitoring system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is an illustration of various different pieces of athletic equipment according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of components of a sensor module according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of components of a sensor module according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6A is an illustration of a sensor module configured for monitoring an individual's body according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6B is an illustration of a sport ball comprising a sensor module for monitoring the sport ball according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is an illustration of various components of an athletic activity monitoring system communicating according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8A is an illustration of various components of an athletic activity monitoring system communicating according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8B is an illustration of two sensor modules communicating according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is an illustration of a group monitoring system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is an illustration of an exemplary coordinate system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is an illustration of an exemplary coordinate system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 12 is flow chart illustrating a method for determining an activity metric according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 13 is flow chart illustrating a method for determining an activity metric according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 14 is flow chart illustrating a method for activating a sensor module according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 15 is flow chart illustrating a method for identifying a matching athletic motion according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 16 is flow chart illustrating a method for communicating with a remote computer according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 17 is flow chart illustrating a method for correlating an activity metric with a location according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 18 is an illustration of a ball and a charging base, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 19 is an illustration of a ball in a calibration state, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 20 is an illustration of a ball in motion, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 21 is a flow chart illustrating operations to determine an activity metric of a ball, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 22 is an illustration of a ball in motion, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 23 is a flow chart illustrating operations to determine an activity metric of a ball, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 24 is a flow chart illustrating operations to determine an activity metric of a ball, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 25 is a flow chart illustrating operations to determine an activity metric of a ball, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 26 is an illustration of a ball in motion, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 27 is an illustration of a ball in motion, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 28 is an illustration of a ball in motion, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 29 is a flow chart illustrating operations to determine an activity metric of a ball, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 30 is a display of a graph illustrating a functional relationship between magnitude of acceleration and speed for a ball, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 31 is a display of a table illustrating a functional relationship between magnitude of acceleration and speed for a ball, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 32 is a display of a graph illustrating characteristics of an individual and of a ball.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to embodiments thereof as illustrated in the accompanying drawings. References to “one embodiment”, “an embodiment”, “an example embodiment”, “some embodiments”, etc., indicate that the embodiment described may include a particular feature, structure, or characteristic, but every embodiment may not necessarily include the particular feature, structure, or characteristic. Moreover, such phrases are not necessarily referring to the same embodiment. Further, when a particular feature, structure, or characteristic is described in connection with an embodiment, it is submitted that it is within the knowledge of one skilled in the art to affect such feature, structure, or characteristic in connection with other embodiments whether or not explicitly described.

The term “invention” or “present invention” as used herein is a non-limiting term and is not intended to refer to any single embodiment of the particular invention but encompasses all possible embodiments as described in the application.

Various aspects of the present invention, or any parts or functions thereof, may be implemented using hardware, software, firmware, tangible computer readable or computer usable storage media having instructions stored thereon, or a combination thereof, and may be implemented in one or more computer systems or other processing systems.

The present invention generally relates to athletic activity monitoring methods and systems. More particularly, the present invention relates to methods and systems for monitoring the movement of a piece of athletic equipment used by an individual during an athletic activity. An individual engaged in an athletic activity (or another interested person such as a coach, teammate, or spectator) may desire to obtain information about the motion of the individual's body or the motion of a piece of the individual's athletic equipment during the course of the athletic activity.

For example, if the individual is participating in an activity that involves the use of a sport ball, such as playing in a soccer (i.e., football) match, it may be desirable, for example, to be able to determine the various launch angles at which the

soccer ball (i.e., football) was kicked by the individual, to be able to determine the rate of rotation of the soccer ball after it was kicked by the individual, or to be able to determine the peak speeds that the soccer ball was traveling at after being kicked by the individual.

As a further example, if the individual is participating in an activity that involves various movements the individual's chest, such as practicing basketball skills, it may be desirable, for example, to be able to identify instances when the individual cut to the left or cut to the right when trying to dribble around a defender, to be able to determine the height that the individual jumped and/or the force with which the individual jumped when taking jump shots, attempting dunks, or attempting to block shots, or to be able to determine the individual's reaction time when working on basketball-related reaction time drills.

In an embodiment, the movement of the bodies of a plurality of individuals engaged in an athletic activity (e.g., teammates or opponents in a team sport) and/or the movement of a plurality of pieces of athletic equipment used by the individuals during the athletic activity may be monitored. In some embodiments, real-time monitoring and/or feedback may be provided, while in other embodiments post-activity feedback may be provided.

By using an athletic activity monitoring system including one or more portable sensors, embodiments of the present invention described below may advantageously enable an individual (or their coach, teammate, or a spectator) to obtain this or other information about the motion of the individual's body or the motion of a piece of the individual's athletic equipment during the course of the athletic activity. Data obtained by sensors may be processed in a variety of ways to yield useful information about the motion of an object of interest during the activity. In some embodiments, sensor data may be processed to monitor changes in the spatial orientation (i.e., changes in the position and/or rotation, relative to a specific location on the Earth or other point of reference) of the individual's body or a piece of the individual's athletic equipment. In other embodiments, sensor data may be processed to by reference to a predetermined correlation between movement data and an activity metric stored in a data structure.

In one embodiment, information about the motion of the individual's body or the motion of a piece of the individual's athletic equipment may be used, for example, to provide coaching to the individual about how their movements could be improved, or as a check on the accuracy of a referee, umpire, or other athletic competition judge's judgment related to the movement of the individual's body or athletic equipment.

FIG. 1 is an illustration of an individual 100 using an athletic activity monitoring system 10 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The individual 100 may desire to obtain information about the motion of the individual's 100 body or the motion of a piece of the individual's 100 athletic equipment during the course of the athletic activity using athletic activity monitoring systems 10 according to the present invention.

Athletic activity monitoring systems 10 according to embodiments of the present invention may be suitable for use by individuals 100 for team or individual athletic activities and for competitive and informal training sessions. For example, athletic activity monitoring systems 10 according to embodiments of the present invention may be suitable for use by individuals 100 engaged in athletic activities such as baseball, basketball, bowling, boxing, cricket, cycling, football (i.e., American football), golf, hockey, lacrosse, rowing,

rugby, running, skateboarding, skiing, soccer (i.e., football), surfing, swimming, table tennis, tennis, or volleyball, or during training sessions related thereto.

Athletic activity monitoring systems **10** according to embodiments of the present invention may include a sensor module **102**. The sensor module **102** may include one or more sensors, and may be physically coupled to an object **104** during an athletic activity conducted by an individual **100**. As explained in further detail below, the sensor module **102** may be used to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** body **106** or a piece of the individual's athletic equipment **108** in some embodiments, while the sensor module **102** may be used in combination with predetermined correlation data stored in a data structure to determine a correlation between body **106** or equipment **108** movement data and an activity metric in other embodiments.

In one embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 1, the monitored object **104** may be the individual's **100** body **106**, and the sensor module **102** may be physically coupled to the individual's **100** body **106**. In the illustrated embodiment, the sensor module **102** is configured to be physically coupled to the portion of the individual's **100** body **106** known as the chest. In other embodiments, the sensor module **102** may be configured to be physically coupled to other portions of the individual's **100** body **106** such as, for example, the individual's head, neck, shoulder, back, arm, wrist, hand, finger, waist, hip, leg, ankle, foot, or toe.

In some embodiments, the sensor module **102** may be configured to be physically coupled to the portion of the individual's **100** body **106** with one or more layers of clothing, an article of footwear, or athletic protective equipment existing between the sensor module **102** and the individual's **100** body **106**. Regardless of whether intervening articles are present, the sensor module **102** may be physically coupled to the portion of the individual's **100** body **106** by a variety of releasable or non-releasable coupling means such as, for example, straps, adhesives, pockets, clips, or by being integrated into an article of clothing (e.g., shirt, pants, sock, glove, or hat), footwear, or athletic protective equipment worn by the individual **100**.

In one embodiment, the sensor module **102** may be configured to be placed in a sensor module **102** retention element of a garment that is configured to retain the sensor module **102**. In some exemplary embodiments, retention element may be sized and shaped to correspond to the size and shape of the sensor module **102**, to be capable of nesting sensor module **102** therein and holding the sensor module **102** in place so as to minimize the effect of movement of a wearer of the garment on the sensor module **102**. Additional elements may be used to help minimize this effect, such as, for example, bands and spacer elements. The sensor module **102** retention element may be coupled to textile a layer of a garment by, for example, being integral therewith, being adhered, stitched, welded, tied, clipped, snapped, or mounted thereto, or any combination of these and other techniques. In some exemplary embodiments, sensor module **102** retention element is formed integrally with a textile layer of the garment.

In some embodiments, the sensor module **102** retention element may be positioned to correspond to the upper back of a wearer of the sensor module **102**. The sensor module **102** retention element to correspond to a high position on the wearer, such as the upper back, may help minimize interference and maximize range and signal strength of the sensor module **102** within the sensor module **102** retention element when the sensor module **102** sends or receives data. Additionally, positioning the sensor module **102** retention element to

correspond to the upper back minimizes interference with athlete movements by the sensor module **102**. In some exemplary embodiments, sensor module **102** retention element is positioned to correspond to other than the upper back of a wearer.

In another embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 2, the object **104** may be a piece of athletic equipment **108** used by the individual **100** during the athletic activity, and the sensor module **102** may be physically coupled to the piece of athletic equipment **108**. In the illustrated embodiment, the sensor module **102** is physically coupled to a piece of athletic equipment **108** that is a soccer ball. In other embodiments, the sensor module **102** may be configured to be physically coupled to other pieces of athletic equipment **108** such as, for example, any type of sport ball, any type of sport "stick" (e.g., a baseball bat, hockey stick, golf club, table tennis paddle, or tennis racquet), a sport glove, a bicycle, an oar, a shoe, a boot, a ski, a hat or cap, a skateboard, a surfboard, or a pair of glasses or goggles.

The sensor module **102** may be physically coupled to the piece of athletic equipment **108** by a variety of coupling means depending on the nature of the piece of athletic equipment **108** and the athletic activity. For example, the sensor module **102** may be physically coupled to a sport ball by being attached to the exterior of the ball, by being attached to an interior surface of a hollow ball, by being suspended by a suspension system in the interior of a hollow ball, or by being integrated into the outer layer or other layer of a multi-layer ball. Also, the sensor module **102** may be physically coupled to a non-hollow sport ball (e.g., a baseball, bowling ball, or golf ball) by, for example, being attached to the exterior of the ball, being integrated between layers of a multi-layer ball, by being embedded in a solid portion of the ball.

As further examples, the sensor module **102** may be releasably or non-releasably physically coupled to a sport "stick" by being wrapped around a portion of the sport stick, by being clipped to a portion of the sport stick, by being attached to an exterior surface of the sport stick, by being attached to an interior surface of a hollow or non-hollow sport stick, by being suspended by a suspension system in the interior of a hollow sport stick, or by being integrated into the wall or other layer of a multi-layer or composite sport stick. The sensor module **102** may be physically coupled to the piece of athletic equipment **108** by a variety of coupling means such as, for example, straps, adhesives, or by being integrated into the piece of athletic equipment **108**. In one embodiment, the sensor module **102** may be releasably or non-releasably physically coupled to a piece of athletic equipment **108**, such as a sport stick, by being incorporated into a sleeve that is secured about the outside of a piece of athletic equipment **108**, such as a sport stick or a handle thereof.

In other embodiments, the sensor module **102** may be integrated within an existing piece of athletic activity monitoring equipment such as, for example, a heart rate monitoring device, a pedometer, and accelerometer-based monitoring device, or other portable fitness monitoring device.

FIG. 3 is an illustration of various different pieces of athletic equipment **108** that could be used according to embodiments of the monitoring system **10** of the present invention. As illustrated, the monitoring system **10** of the present invention may be used with a variety of different pieces of athletic equipment **108**, such as, for example, a basketball, a football, a baseball bat, a baseball, a bowling ball, a hockey stick, a hockey puck, a skateboard, a surfboard, a bicycle, a pair of skis, ski poles, a tennis racquet, a tennis ball, an article of footwear, a boxing glove, a golf club, or a golf ball.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of components of a sensor module 102 according to an embodiment of the present invention. In the illustrated embodiment, the sensor module 102 includes a processor 110, a power source 112, a memory 114, an acceleration sensor 116, a magnetic field sensor 118, and a transceiver 122 operatively connected to one another to carry out the functionality of the sensor module 102. In other embodiments, one or more of these sensor module 102 components may be omitted, or one or more additional components may be added.

The processor 110 may be adapted to implement application programs stored in the memory 114 of the sensor module 102. The processor 110 may also be capable of implementing analog or digital signal processing algorithms such as raw data reduction and filtering. For example, processor 110 may be configured to receive raw data from sensors and process such data at the sensor module 102. The processor 110 is operatively connected to the power source 112, the memory 114, the acceleration sensor 116, the magnetic field sensor 118, and the transceiver 122.

The power source 112 may be adapted to provide power to the sensor module 102. In one embodiment, the power source 112 may be a battery. The power source may be built into the sensor module 102 or removable from the sensor module 102, and may be rechargeable or non-rechargeable. In an embodiment, the power source 112 may be recharged by a cable attached to a charging source, such as a universal serial bus (“USB”) FireWire, Ethernet, Thunderbolt, or headphone cable, attached to a personal computer. In another embodiment, the power source 112 may be recharged by inductive charging, wherein an electromagnetic field is used to transfer energy from an inductive charger to the power source 112 when the two are brought in close proximity, but need not be plugged into one another via a cable. In some embodiment, a docking station may be used to facilitate charging. In other embodiments, the sensor module 102 may be repowered by replacing one power source 112 with another power source 112.

The memory 114 may be adapted to store application program instructions and to store athletic activity data. In an embodiment, the memory 114 may store application programs used to implement aspects of the functionality of the athletic activity monitoring system 10 described herein. In one embodiment, the memory 114 may store raw data, recorded data, and/or calculated data. In some embodiments, as explained in further detail below, the memory 114 may act as a data storage buffer. The memory 114 may include both read only memory and random access memory, and may further include memory cards or other removable storage devices.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the memory 114 may store raw data, recorded data, and/or calculated data permanently, while in other embodiments the memory 114 may only store all or some data temporarily, such as in a buffer. In one embodiment of the present invention, the memory 114, and/or a buffer related thereto, may store data in memory locations of predetermined size such that only a certain quantity of data may be saved for a particular application of the present invention.

The acceleration sensor 116 may be adapted to measure the acceleration of the sensor module 102. Accordingly, when the sensor module 102 is physically coupled to an object 104 (such as an individual’s 100 body 106 or a piece of athletic equipment 108), the acceleration sensor 116 may be capable of measuring the acceleration of the object 104, including the acceleration due to the earth’s gravitational field. In one embodiment, the acceleration sensor 116 may include a tri-

axial accelerometer that is capable of measuring acceleration in three orthogonal directions. In other embodiments one, two, three, or more separate accelerometers may be used.

The magnetic field sensor 118 may be adapted to measure the strength and direction of magnetic fields in the vicinity of the sensor module 102. Accordingly, when the sensor module 102 is physically coupled to an object 104 (such as an individual’s 100 body 106 or a piece of athletic equipment 108), the magnetic field sensor 118 may be capable of measuring the strength and direction of magnetic fields in the vicinity of the object 104, including the earth’s magnetic field. In one embodiment, the magnetic field sensor 118 may be a vector magnetometer. In other embodiments, the magnetic field sensor 118 may be a tri-axial magnetometer that is capable of measuring the magnitude and direction of a resultant magnetic vector for the total local magnetic field in three dimensions. In other embodiments one, two, three, or more separate magnetometers may be used.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the acceleration sensor 116 and the magnetic field sensor 118 may be contained within a single accelerometer-magnetometer module bearing model number LSM303DLHC made by STMicroelectronics of Geneva, Switzerland. In other embodiments, the sensor module 102 may include only one of the acceleration sensor 116 and the magnetic field sensor 118, and may omit the other if desired.

The transceiver 122 depicted in FIG. 4 may enable the sensor module 102 to wirelessly communicate with other components of the athletic activity monitoring system 10, such as those described in further detail below. In one embodiment, the sensor module 102 and the other local components of the athletic activity monitoring system 10 may communicate over a personal area network or local area network using, for example, one or more of the following protocols: ANT, ANT+ by Dynastream Innovations, Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy Technology, BlueRobin, or suitable wireless personal or local area network protocols. Other known communication protocols suitable for an athletic activity monitoring system 10 may also be used.

In one embodiment, the transceiver 122 is a low-power transceiver. In some embodiments, the transceiver 122 may be a two-way communication transceiver 122, while in other embodiments the transceiver 122 may be a one-way transmitter or a one-way receiver. Wireless communication between the sensor module 102 and other components of the athletic activity monitoring system 10 is described in further detail below. In other embodiments, the sensor module 102 may be in wired communication with other components of the athletic activity monitoring system 10 that does not rely on transceiver 122.

In some embodiments of the present invention, a sensor module 102 having components such as those depicted in FIG. 4 may be physically coupled to an object 104 during an athletic activity conducted by an individual 100 to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the individual’s 100 body 106 or a piece of the individual’s athletic equipment 108, or to determine a correlation between body 106 or equipment 108 movement data and an activity metric. In these embodiments, the acceleration sensor 116 and the magnetic field sensor 118 may be responsible for collecting the data necessary to carry out the various monitoring calculations.

In some other embodiments, however, it may be desirable to have additional sensors included within the sensor module 102, or to have additional sensors in communication with the sensor module 102. In further embodiments, the sensor module 102 may be integrated within an existing piece of athletic activity monitoring equipment possibly having additional or

different sensors such as, for example, a heart rate monitoring device, a pedometer, and accelerometer-based monitoring device, or other portable fitness monitoring device.

In addition to the acceleration sensor **116** and the magnetic field sensor **118**, other sensors that may be part of the sensor module **102** or separate from but in communication with the sensor module **102** may include sensors capable of measuring a variety of athletic performance parameters. The term “performance parameters” may include physical parameters and/or physiological parameters associated with the individual’s **100** athletic activity. Physical parameters measured may include, but are not limited to, time, distance, speed, pace, pedal count, wheel rotation count, rotation generally, stride count, stride length, airtime, stride rate, altitude, strain, impact force, jump force, force generally, and jump height. Physiological parameters measured may include, but are not limited to, heart rate, respiration rate, blood oxygen level, blood lactate level, blood flow, hydration level, calories burned, or body temperature.

Actual sensors that may be capable of measuring these parameters may include, but are not limited to, a pedometer, a pedometer, a thermometer, an altimeter, a pressure sensor, a strain gage, a bicycle power meter, a bicycle crank or wheel position sensor, a magnetic sensor, an angular momentum sensor (e.g., a gyroscope), a resistance sensor, or a force sensor.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of components of a sensor module **102** according to another embodiment of the present invention that may incorporate some of the additional sensors mentioned above, as well as other additional components. In the illustrated embodiment, the sensor module **102** includes a processor **110**, a power source **112**, a memory **114**, an acceleration sensor **116**, a magnetic field sensor **118**, a user interface **120**, and a transceiver **122**, an angular momentum sensor **124**, a heart rate sensor **126**, a temperature sensor **128**, a position receiver **130**, a data port **132**, and a timer **134** operatively connected to one another to carry out the functionality of the sensor module **102**. In other embodiments, one or more of these sensor module **102** components may be omitted, or one or more additional components may be added.

The processor **110**, the power source **112**, the memory **114**, the acceleration sensor **116**, the magnetic field sensor **118**, and the transceiver **122** of the embodiment of FIG. 5 may have structures and functions similar to those described above with respect to analogous components in FIG. 4. In some embodiments, the transceiver **122** may be a two-way communication transceiver **122**, while in other embodiments the transceiver **122** may be a one-way transmitter or a one-way receiver.

The user interface **120** of the sensor module **102** may be used by the individual **100** to interact with the sensor module **102**. In an embodiment, the user interface **120** may include one or more input buttons, switches, or keys, including virtual buttons, switches, or keys of a graphical user interface touch screen surface. The function of each of these buttons, switches, or keys may be determined based on an operating mode of the sensor module **102**. In one embodiment, the user interface **120** may include a touch pad, scroll pad and/or touch screen. In another embodiment, the user interface **120** may include capacitance switches. In a further embodiment, the user interface **120** may include voice-activated controls.

In some embodiments, however, the sensor module **102** may not include a user interface **120**. In these embodiments, the sensor module **102** may be capable of communicating with other components of the athletic activity monitoring system **10** which may themselves include user interfaces.

The angular momentum sensor **124**, which may be, for example, a gyroscope, may be adapted to measure the angular

momentum or orientation of the sensor module **102**. Accordingly, when the sensor module **102** is physically coupled to an object **104** (such as an individual’s **100** body **106** or athletic equipment **108**), the angular momentum sensor **124** may be capable of measuring the angular momentum or orientation of the object **104**. In one embodiment, the angular momentum sensor **124** may be a tri-axial gyroscope that is capable of measuring angular rotation about three orthogonal axis. In other embodiments one, two, three, or more separate gyroscopes may be used. In an embodiment, the angular momentum sensor **124** may be used to calibrate measurements made by one or more of the acceleration sensor **116** and the magnetic field sensor **118**.

The heart rate sensor **125** may be adapted to measure an individual’s heart rate. The heart rate sensor **125** may be placed in contact with the individual’s **100** skin, such as the skin of the individual’s chest, and secured with a strap. The heart rate sensor **125** may be capable of reading the electrical activity the individual’s **100** heart.

The temperature sensor **128** may be, for example, a thermometer, a thermistor, or a thermocouple that measures changes in the temperature. In some embodiments, the temperature sensor **128** may primarily be used for calibration other sensors of the athletic activity monitoring system **10**, such as, for example, the acceleration sensor **116** and the magnetic field sensor **118**.

In one embodiment, the position receiver **130** may be an electronic satellite position receiver that is capable of determining its location (i.e., longitude, latitude, and altitude) using time signals transmitted along a line-of-sight by radio from satellite position system satellites. Known satellite position systems include the GPS system, the Galileo system, the BeiDou system, and the GLONASS system. In another embodiment, the position receiver **130** may be an antennae that is capable of communicating with local or remote base stations or radio transmission transceivers such that the location of the sensor module **102** may be determined using radio signal triangulation or other similar principles. In some embodiments, position receiver **130** data may allow the sensor module **102** to detect information that may be used to measure and/or calculate position waypoints, time, location, distance traveled, speed, pace, or altitude.

The data port **132** may facilitate information transfer to and from the sensor module **102** and may be, for example, a USB port. In some exemplary embodiments, data port **132** can additionally or alternatively facilitate power transfer to power source **112**, in order to charge power source **112**.

The timer **134** may be a clock that is capable of tracking absolute time and/or determining elapsed time. In some embodiments, the timer **134** may be used to timestamp certain data records, such that the time that certain data was measured or recorded may be determined and various timestamps of various pieces of data may be correlated with one another.

In some embodiments of the present invention, a sensor module **102** having components such as those depicted in FIG. 5 may be physically coupled to an object **104** during an athletic activity conducted by an individual **100** to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the individual’s **100** body **106** or a piece of the individual’s athletic equipment **108**, or to determine a correlation between body **106** or equipment **108** movement data and an activity metric. In these embodiments, the acceleration sensor **116**, the magnetic field sensor **118**, and/or other included sensors may be responsible for collecting the data necessary to carry out the various monitoring calculations. In some other embodiments, however, it may be desirable to have additional sensors included within the sen-

13

sensor module 102, to have additional sensors in communication with the sensor module 102, or to have fewer sensors with the sensor module 102.

FIG. 6A is an illustration of a sensor module 102 configured for monitoring an individual's 100 body 106 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The illustrated sensor module 102 may be similar to the sensor module 102 illustrated in FIG. 1 as being configured to be physically coupled to the portion of the individual's 100 body 106 known as the chest. In some embodiments of the present invention, the sensor module 102 of FIG. 6A may be physically coupled to an individual's 100 body 106 during an athletic activity to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the individual's 100 body 106, or to determine a correlation between body 106 movement data and an activity metric.

As illustrated in FIG. 6A, in one embodiment, the sensor module 102 may include a housing 136. The housing 136 may contain and protect the various electronic components of the exemplary sensor modules 102 described above with reference to FIG. 4 or FIG. 5. Though the housing 136 is illustrated as a circular disc-shaped housing in FIG. 6A, the housing may take on any suitable size and shape that is able to accommodate the necessary components of the sensor module 102 and to physically couple to the desired part of the individual's 100 body 106. In one embodiment, the housing may be made of plastic, such as, for example, TPU, or other suitably durable material.

In some embodiments, the sensor module 102 may also include a button and/or a display. The button may serve as the user interface of the sensor module 102. The button may be capable of turning the sensor module 102 on and off, toggling through various display options, or serving a variety of other functions. Alternatively, multiple buttons or no buttons may be provided. In one embodiment, the display may be a relatively simple LED display that is capable of conveying the status or battery life of the sensor module 102 to an individual 100. In another embodiment, the display may be a more advanced display that is capable of displaying performance parameter information, feedback, or other information to the individual 100, such as a seven-segment LCD display. Alternatively, no button or display may be provided, as illustrated in FIG. 6A.

In other embodiments, the sensor module 102 may include audio controls such as a speaker and/or microphone for audio communication with an individual 100. These components may serve as the user interface of the sensor module 102. These audio controls may be capable of turning the sensor module 102 on and off, toggling through various display options, or serving a variety of other functions. In one embodiment, the audio controls may be capable of conveying the status or battery life of the sensor module 102 to an individual 100. In another embodiment, the audio controls may be capable of outputting or receiving performance parameter information, feedback, or other information to and from the individual 100. In one embodiment, the audio controls may be capable of accepting voice commands from the individual 100. In another embodiment, the sensor module 102 may be capable of relaying audio information to a user wirelessly via another device, such as a pair of headphones. Alternatively, audio controls may be provided, as illustrated in FIG. 6A.

FIG. 6B is an illustration of a sport ball comprising a sensor module 102 for monitoring the sport ball according to an embodiment of the present invention. The illustrated sensor module 102 may be similar to the sensor module 102 illustrated in FIG. 2 as being configured to be physically coupled to a piece of athletic equipment 108 that is a soccer ball. In

14

some embodiments of the present invention, the sensor module 102 of FIG. 6B that is incorporated in the soccer ball may be used during an athletic activity to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the soccer ball, or to determine a correlation between ball movement data and an activity metric, as a result of, for example the individual 100 kicking the soccer ball.

As illustrated in FIG. 6B, the ball may include an outer layer 142 enclosing a hollow void of the ball. The outer layer 142 may be stitched, bonded, and/or glued together from panels of leather or plastic and laced to allow access to an internal air bladder, if necessary. In other embodiments, the ball may be a non-hollow sport ball (e.g., a baseball, bowling ball, or golf ball) including a single, solid layer or multiple different layers. In some embodiments, the sensor module 102 may be attached to or incorporated into the ball prior to sale to an individual, while in other embodiments the individual may later insert the sensor module 102 after purchasing the ball. In some embodiments, the ball may include a button and a display that may be similar to those described above with respect to the body-mounted sensor module 102, if present. Alternatively, no button or display may be provided, as illustrated in FIG. 6B.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the sensor module 102 may communicate with other components of the athletic activity monitoring system 10 via wired or wireless technologies. Communication between the sensor module 102 and other components of the athletic activity monitoring system 10 may be desirable for a variety of reasons. For example, to the extent that the sensor module 102 records and stores athletic activity information, it may be useful to transmit this information to another electronic device for additional data processing, data visualization, sharing with others, comparison to previously recorded athletic activity information, or a variety of other purposes. As a further example, to the extent that the sensor module 102 has insufficient processing power, wide area network transmission capabilities, sensor capabilities, or other capabilities, these capabilities can be provided by other components of the athletic activity monitoring system 10. With this in mind, possible communications means are described briefly below.

Wired communication between the sensor module 102 and a personal computer 204 may be achieved, for example, by placing the sensor module 102 in a docking unit that is attached to the personal computer 204 using a communications wire plugged into a communications port of the personal computer 204. In another embodiment, wired communication between the sensor module 102 and the personal computer 204 may be achieved, for example, by connecting a cable between the sensor module 102 and the computer 204. The data port 132 of the sensor module 102 and a communications port of the computer 204 may include USB ports. The cable connecting the sensor module 102 and the computer 204 may be a USB cable with suitable USB plugs including, but not limited to, USB-A or USB-B regular, mini, or micro plugs, or other suitable cable such as, for example, a FireWire, Ethernet or Thunderbolt cable. As previously explained above, in some embodiments, such cables could be used to facilitate power transfer to a power source 112 of the sensor module 102, in order to charge the power source 112. Alternatively, the power source 112 may be recharged by inductive charging, or by using a docking station.

Wired connection to a personal computer 204 may be useful, for example, to upload athletic activity information from the sensor module 102 to the personal computer 204, or to download application software updates or settings from the personal computer 204 to the sensor module 102.

15

Wireless communication between the sensor module **102** and the personal computer **204** may be achieved, for example, by way of a wireless wide area network (such as, for example, the Internet), a wireless local area network, or a wireless personal area network. As is well known to those skilled in the art, there are a number of known standard and proprietary protocols that are suitable for implementing wireless area networks (e.g., TCP/IP, IEEE 802.16, Bluetooth, Bluetooth low energy, ANT, ANT+ by Dynastream Innovations, or Blue-
eRobin). Accordingly, embodiments of the present invention are not limited to using any particular protocol to communicate between the sensor module **102** and the various elements of the athletic activity monitoring system **10** of the present invention.

In one embodiment, the sensor module **102** may communicate with a wireless wide area network communications system such as that employed by mobile telephones. For example, a wireless wide area network communication system may include a plurality of geographically distributed communication towers and base station systems. Communication towers may include one or more antennae supporting long-range two-way radio frequency communication wireless devices, such as sensor module **102**. The radio frequency communication between antennae and the sensor module **102** may utilize radio frequency signals conforming to any known or future developed wireless protocol, for example, CDMA, GSM, EDGE, 3G, 4G, IEEE 802.x (e.g., IEEE 802.16 (WiMAX)), etc. The information transmitted over-the-air by the base station systems and the cellular communication towers to the sensor module **102** may be further transmitted to or received from one or more additional circuit-switched or packet-switched communication networks, including, for example, the Internet.

As shown in FIG. 7, communication may also occur between the sensor module **102**, a personal computer **204**, and/or a remote server **202** via a network **200**. In an embodiment, the network **200** is the Internet. The Internet is a worldwide collection of servers, routers, switches and transmission lines that employ the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) to communicate data. The network **200** may also be employed for communication between any two or more of the sensor module **102**, the personal computer **204**, the server **202**, and a docking unit. In an embodiment of the present invention, information is directly communicated between the sensor module **102** and the server **202** via the network **200**, thus bypassing the personal computer **204**.

A variety of information may be communicated between any of the sensor module **102**, the personal computer **204**, the network **200**, the server **202**, or other electronic components such as, for example, another sensor module **102**, a mobile phone, a tablet computer, or other portable electronic devices. Such information may include, for example, performance parameter data, device settings (including sensor module **102** settings), software, and firmware.

Communication among the various elements of the present invention may occur after the athletic activity has been completed or in real-time during the athletic activity. In addition, the interaction between, for example, the sensor module **102** and the personal computer **204**, and the interaction between the personal computer **204** and the server **202** may occur at different times.

In some embodiments of the present invention, an individual **100** using the athletic activity monitoring system **10** may participate in the activity with the sensor module **102** physically coupled to the individual's body **106** or to a piece of athletic equipment **108**, but with no other portable electronic devices making up part of the athletic activity moni-

16

toring system **10** in the individual's immediate vicinity. In such an embodiment, the sensor module **102** would monitor the athletic activity using its sensors. The sensor module **102** may also perform calculations necessary to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** body **106** or a piece of the individual's athletic equipment **108**, or perform calculations necessary to determine a correlation between body **106** or equipment **108** movement data and an activity metric.

Alternatively, in this scenario, other components of the athletic activity monitoring system **10** that are remotely located from the individual **100** during the activity could be relied upon to perform calculations necessary to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** body **106** or a piece of the individual's athletic equipment **108**, or perform calculations necessary to determine a correlation between body **106** or equipment **108** movement data and an activity metric. This could occur, for example after wireless transmission of athletic performance information directly from the sensor module **102** to a personal computer **204** or a server **202** during or after the activity, or after a wired transmission of athletic performance information directly from the sensor module **102** to a personal computer **204** after the activity.

However, in other embodiments of the present invention, as illustrated in FIG. 8A, the sensor module **102** may communicate with a portable electronic device **206** of the athletic activity monitoring system **10** that is also carried by the individual **100** during the athletic activity. In some embodiments, the portable electronic device **206** may be carried by another person besides the individual **100**, or not carried by any person. In some embodiments, the portable electronic device **206** may be a watch, a mobile phone, a tablet computer, or other portable electronic device.

The portable electronic device **206** may serve a variety of purposes including, for example, providing additional data processing, providing additional data storage, providing data visualization, providing additional sensor capabilities, relaying information to a network **200**, or providing for the playback of music.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the portable electronic device **206** may be a dedicated portable electronic device **206**. The term "dedicated portable electronic device" indicates that the portable electronic device **206** is not capable of serving another purpose outside of the athletic activity monitoring system **10** of the present invention. For example, a mobile phone, a personal digital assistant, or a digital music file player (e.g., an MP3 player) may not be considered to be "dedicated portable electronic monitoring devices" as the term is used herein. In this manner, the dedicated portable electronic monitoring device **206** may in some embodiments provide a simpler and/or more efficient device.

The portable electronic device **206** illustrated in FIG. 8A is not a dedicated portable electronic monitoring device; the portable electronic device **206** illustrated in FIG. 8A is a mobile phone. In alternate embodiments, it may be possible for the sensor module **102** itself to be embodied by a mobile phone. Including a portable electronic device **206** in the athletic activity monitoring system **10**, such as a mobile phone, may be desirable as mobile phones are commonly carried by individuals, even when engaging in athletic activities, and they are capable of providing significant additional computing and communication power at no additional cost to the individual **100**.

In view of the above discussion, it is apparent that various processing steps or other calculations recited herein may be capable of being performed by various embodiments of the

athletic activity monitoring system **10** disclosed herein, and are not necessarily limited to being performed by the sensor module **102**, depending on the configuration of a particular embodiment of the present invention. For example, any of the processing steps or other calculations recited herein may be performed, in various embodiments, by the sensor module **102**, by a server computer **202**, by a personal computer **204**, by a portable electronic device **206**, and/or any other network component, or by more than one component.

Embodiments of the present invention may involve the use of so-called "cloud computing." Cloud computing may include the delivery of computing as a service rather than a product, whereby shared resources, software, and information are provided to computers and other devices as a utility over a network (typically the Internet). Cloud computing may entrust services (typically centralized) with a user's data, software and computation on a published application programming interface over a network. End users may access cloud-based applications through a web browser or a light weight desktop or mobile app while the business software and data are stored on servers at a remote location. Cloud application providers often strive to give the same or better service and performance than if the software programs were installed locally on end-user computers.

FIG. **8B** illustrates a first sensor module **102** in wireless communication with a second sensor module **102**. In an embodiment, such communication may be desirable so that different individuals **100**, including individuals **100** on the same athletic team, can compare their performance in athletic activities or otherwise exchange data without having to first transmit data through a remote computer such as a personal computer **204** or a server **202**.

FIG. **9** is an illustration of a group monitoring system according to an embodiment of the present invention. In an exemplary embodiment, group monitoring system **250**, depicted in, for example, FIG. **9**, includes at least one portable electronic devices **206**, at least one base station **260**, and at least one group monitoring device **270**. Portable electronic device **206** may be coupled to an individual **100**. Portable electronic device **206** may include or be in communication with a sensor module **102** or individual sensors associated with an individual **100** or their athletic equipment **108**, including, but not limited to, an acceleration sensor **116**, a magnetic field sensor **118**, a pedometer, a heart rate monitor, a position sensor, an impact sensor, a camera, a gyroscope, a microphone, a temperature sensor, and a wind sensor.

In an exemplary embodiment, the portable electronic device **206** and/or the sensor module **102** may include a sensor garment, a heart rate monitor, and a position sensor. The position sensor may include, for example, a position sensor for use with a satellite-based positioning system, a position sensor for use with a beacon system (e.g., position determination using triangulation and/or time differences of signals received by antennas at known positions about a field or activity area), or a position sensor for use with any other suitable position-determining system. In some exemplary embodiments, group monitoring device **270** may be used by a coach.

Sensor modules **102** may be mounted to individuals **100** in preparation for participation by individuals **100** in a session of athletic activity. Sensor modules **102** mounted to a particular individual **100** may be coupled, either via wires or wirelessly, to a portable electronic device **206**, also mounted on the particular individual **100**. The sensor modules **102** may sense characteristics about individuals **100** during participation by individuals **100** in the session of athletic activity, and transmit data indicative of the characteristics to the portable electronic

device **206**. The portable electronic device **206** in turn transmits the data to base station **260** during the session of athletic activity. In some embodiments, the sensor module **102** and the portable electronic device **206** may be integrated into a single device. In additional embodiments, as further illustrated in FIG. **9**, a sensor module **102** may be capable of communicating directly with a base station **260** without transmitting data via the portable electronic device **206**.

In some exemplary embodiments, this transmission occurs in real time. "Real time" as used herein may include delays inherent to transmission technology, delays designed to optimize resources, and other inherent or desirable delays that would be apparent to one of skill in the art. In some exemplary embodiments, this transmission is delayed from real time, or may occur after completion of the activity. Base station **260** may receive the data and may determine metrics from the data, where the metrics may be representations of the characteristics measured by sensor modules **102**, or may be representations of further characteristics derived from the data through the use of algorithms and other data manipulation techniques. Base station **260** in turn may transmit the metrics during the session of athletic activity to group monitoring device **270**, which may receive the metrics and display a representation of the metrics.

Group monitoring device **270** may receive metrics associated with a plurality of individuals **100**, and may display the received metrics in association with the individuals **100** with which they are associated. In this way, a coach viewing group monitoring device **270** during the session of athletic activity receives detailed information about multiple individuals **100**, and can act on that information as it is determined necessary or expedient, thereby efficiently monitoring and managing individuals **100** during the session of athletic activity.

In some exemplary embodiments, sensor module **102** or portable electronic devices **206** calculate metrics based on the data, and transfer these metrics to base station **260** along with or instead of the data. In some exemplary embodiments, base station **260** transmits the data to group monitoring device **270**, along with or instead of the metrics. In some exemplary embodiments, group monitoring device **270** calculates metrics based on the data.

Base station **260** may be a self-contained portable system, containing all hardware required or desired to perform the functions of base station **260** described herein. In some exemplary embodiments base station **260** is configured to be portable. In some exemplary embodiments, base station **260** is configured to be positioned at an activity site. In some exemplary embodiments base station **260** is configured to be movable between activity sites such that it can be positioned at various activity sites. In some exemplary embodiments, base station **260** itself includes sensors, such as, for example, a GPS sensor (or other position sensor), a gyroscope, a magnetometer, a temperature sensor, a humidity sensor, and/or a wind sensor. Such sensors can provide valuable data that can be used in algorithms to determine metrics associated with individuals **100**, as will be described below.

In some exemplary embodiments, base station **260** includes a reference sensor (e.g., a GPS reference sensor), which may be physically included within base station **260** or independent of and located remote from base station **260** at a known position with respect thereto. Reference sensor can be connected to base station **260** via wires or wirelessly. Reference sensor can be used to detect a deviation signal and use it to calculate a correction signal for received position signals (e.g., GPS data). This correction signal can be sent to a sensor module **102** or a portable electronic device **206** (e.g., via base station **260**). This correction signal can be used to correct

19

position determinations of sensor module **102** or portable electronic devices **206**, thereby increasing their accuracy. Determining such a correction signal and then sending it to sensor module **102** or portable electronic devices **206** achieves efficient use of processing capacity, because sensor module **102** or portable electronic devices **206** are not burdened with determining a correction signal themselves, but simply receive and use a correction signal determined at base station **260** or reference sensor.

Base station **260** may transmit and receive data from sensor module **102** or portable electronic devices **206** via an antenna configured for one or more of RF communication, WLAN communication, ISM communication, cellular (e.g., GSM broad band 2.5G or 3G, 4G, LTE) communication, other suitable communication, or a combination thereof. Communication between base station **260** and sensor module **102** or portable electronic devices **206** may be bi-directional or unidirectional. Base station **260** can then determine metrics from the received data. As described above, base station **260** receives data from sensor modules **102** or portable electronic devices **206**. Data reception module of base station **260** may be in communication with each active sensor module **102** or portable electronic device **206**.

Group monitoring device **270** can wirelessly receive metrics, alerts, and other information (e.g., identification information and attributes of individuals **100**, or statistics relevant to individuals **100** or the athletic activity generally) from base station **260**. A single group monitoring device **270** may be in communication with base station **260**, or multiple group monitoring devices **270** may be in communication with base station **260** simultaneously. Group monitoring devices **207** may be portable with respect to base station **260** and may communicate with base station **260** via, for example, WLAN (wireless local area network), 2.4 GHz ISM (industrial, scientific, and medical) band, Bluetooth (or Bluetooth Low Energy (BTLE)), or cellular protocols.

In some exemplary embodiments, group monitoring device **270** includes a module selection element which allows selection of one or more operation modules to be displayed. The operation modules may be selectable using operation module icons. In some exemplary embodiments, selection of a plan module icon may trigger display of a plan module including features designed to be used to plan a session of athletic activity. In some exemplary embodiments, selection of a monitor module icon may trigger display of a monitor module including features designed to be used to monitor a session of athletic activity in real time during the session of athletic activity, as described further herein. In some exemplary embodiments, selection of an analyze module icon may trigger display of an analyze module including features designed to be used to analyze a session of athletic activity in real time during the session of athletic activity, or after completion of the session of athletic activity, as described further herein. In some exemplary embodiments, selection of a report module icon may trigger display of a report module including features designed to be used to develop reports (e.g., printable or displayable summaries of selected information) related to a session of athletic activity.

In some exemplary embodiments, group monitoring device **270** includes a display and an input. In a preferred embodiment, group monitoring device **270** is a tablet computing-style device (such as a tablet personal computer or an IPAD brand tablet, marketed by Apple Inc.). Group monitoring device **270** may be, however, any other suitable device, such as, for example, a laptop computer, a smartphone, a personal computer, a mobile phone, an e-reader, a PDA (per-

20

sonal digital assistant), a smartphone, or other similar device capable of receiving and displaying information and receiving input.

Suitable group monitoring systems and components may include, for example, the systems and components disclosed in commonly owned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/077,494, titled "Group Performance Monitoring System and Method," which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

An overview of exemplary embodiments of components of the athletic activity monitoring system **10** of the present invention, including exemplary sensor modules **102**, has been provided above. A description of various exemplary methods of using the athletic activity monitoring system **10** of the present invention to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** body **106** or a piece of the individual's athletic equipment **108**, or to determine a correlation between body **106** or equipment **108** movement data and an activity metric is now provided below.

An individual **100** engaged in an athletic activity (or another interested person such as a coach, teammate, or spectator) may desire to obtain information about the motion of the individual's **100** body **106** or the motion of a piece of the individual's athletic equipment **108** during the course of the athletic activity.

For example, if the individual **100** is participating in an activity that involves the use of a sport ball, such as playing in a soccer match, it may be desirable, for example, to be able to determine the various launch angles at which the soccer ball (i.e., football) was kicked by the individual **100**, to be able to determine the rate of rotation of the soccer ball after it was kicked by the individual **100**, or to be able to determine the peak speeds that the soccer ball was traveling at after being kicked by the individual **100**.

As a further example, if the individual **100** is participating in an activity that involves various movements the individual's **100** chest, such practicing basketball skills, it may be desirable, for example, to be able to identify instances when the individual **100** cut to the left or cut to the right when trying to dribble around a defender, to be able to determine the height that the individual **100** jumped, the horizontal distance the individual **100** jumped, or the force that the individual **100** jumped with when taking jump shots, attempting dunks, or attempting to block shots, or to be able to determine the individual's **100** reaction time when working on basketball-related reaction time drills.

By using the athletic activity monitoring system **10** including the sensor module **102** described above, embodiments of the present invention may advantageously enable the individual **100** (or their coach, teammate, or a spectator) to obtain this or other information about the motion of the individual's **100** body **106** or the motion of a piece of the individual's **100** athletic equipment **108** during or after the course of the athletic activity.

While various embodiments of the present invention are described in the context of the sports of soccer (i.e., football) and basketball, the present invention is not so limited and may be applied in a variety of different sports or athletic activities including, for example, baseball, bowling, boxing, cricket, cycling, football (i.e., American football), golf, hockey, lacrosse, rowing, rugby, running, skateboarding, skiing, surfing, swimming, table tennis, tennis, or volleyball, or during training sessions related thereto. In addition, activity metrics described as being capable of being determined in soccer may be capable of being determined in basketball, or vice versa, when appropriate.

21

Data obtained by the sensor module **102** may be processed in a variety of ways to yield useful information about the motion of an object **104** of interest during the activity. In some embodiments, sensor module **102** data may be processed to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** body **106** or a piece of the individual's **100** athletic equipment **108**. In other embodiment, sensor module **102** data may be processed to by reference to a predetermined correlation between movement data and an activity metric stored in a data structure.

Regardless of whether the athletic activity monitoring system **10** and the sensor module **102** are being used to monitor the individual's **100** body **106** or a piece of the individual's **100** athletic equipment **108**, in embodiments of the present invention where there is a desire to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** body **106** or the piece of the individual's **100** athletic equipment **108**, a common analytical framework may be used to carryout the monitoring. This analytical framework is illustrated by FIG. **12**.

With reference to FIG. **12**, in such an embodiment, the individual **100** may use the sensor module **102** in the athletic activity monitoring system **10** to determine a change in spatial orientation of the object **104** according to spatial orientation process **400** as follows.

First, at step **402**, the sensor module **102** may detect movement of the object **104**. In one embodiment, movement of the object **104** is detected based on acceleration data captured by the acceleration sensor **116** of the sensor module **102**. In another embodiment, movement of the object **104** is detected based on magnetic field data captured by the magnetic field sensor **118** of the sensor module **102**. In yet another embodiment, movement of the object **104** is detected based on both acceleration data and magnetic field data.

In one embodiment, the magnetic field sensor **118** may be adapted to measure the strength and direction of magnetic fields in the vicinity of the sensor module **102**. In another embodiment, the magnetic field sensor **118** may be adapted to measure the strength and direction of the earth's magnetic field in the vicinity of the sensor module **102**. In some embodiments, the magnetic field sensor **118** may be capable of measuring the magnitude and direction of a resultant magnetic vector for the total local magnetic field and/or for the local earth's magnetic field.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the detected movement may consist of the soccer ball rolling on the ground as a result of being dribbled by the individual **100**. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the detected movement may consist of the individual's chest moving forward as the individual dribbles a basketball down the court.

In some embodiments, the sensor module **102** may then determine that the movement of the object **104** indicates the occurrence of a movement to track. In one embodiment, the determination that the movement of the object **104** indicates the occurrence of a movement to track occurs when a threshold data value is met for a predetermined period of time. For example, the sensor module **102** may determine that a movement of the object **104** has resulted in a threshold acceleration and/or magnetic field change occurring for a predetermined period of time.

In some embodiments, the determination of the occurrence of a movement to track is an indication that the movement to track had already begun prior to the determination. In this case, it is still possible to capture all of the relevant data relating to the movement as the sensor module **102** may temporarily record a stream of data in a buffer in the event that data that had recently been recorded may need to be examined

22

or more permanently recorded in response to a determination that an occurrence of a movement to track is found. In other embodiments, the determination of the occurrence of a movement to track is an indication that the movement to track is about to begin in the near future. In some embodiments, the sensor module **102** is adapted to store data permanently or temporarily, and may further be adapted to store data for predefined periods of time in certain circumstances, such as when populating a data buffer.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the movement of the soccer ball as a result of the individual **100** swiftly kicking the ball in an attempt to make a goal may result in a determination that the motion of the ball in response to the kick—which could include motion of the ball before, during, and/or after the determination was made—should be tracked. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the rotation of the individual's **100** chest through one-hundred and eighty degrees of rotation when making an offensive movement may result in a determination that the rotation of the individual's chest—which could include motion of the individual's **100** chest before, during, and/or after the determination was made—should be tracked.

Next, as step **406**, in response to the determination of the occurrence of a movement to track, an initial spatial orientation of the object **104** may be determined. In some embodiments, the determination of an initial spatial orientation of the object **104** may be made by reference to a coordinate axis system.

A coordinate axis system is a useful analytical tool for monitoring changes in the spatial orientation of an object **104**. FIG. **10** illustrates an exemplary three-dimensional Cartesian coordinate axis system **300** having three axes—an X axis, a Y axis, and a Z axis. Two vectors, "G" and "B," are superimposed on the coordinate axis system **300** illustrated in FIG. **10**. The G-vector **302** pointing in the—Y direction represents a gravity vector. The B-vector **304** represents a resultant magnetic field vector.

FIG. **11** illustrates another exemplary three-dimensional Cartesian coordinate axis system **350**. This system **350** defines six degrees of freedom for a rigid body, such as the object **104**. Six degrees of freedom refers to motion of a rigid body in three-dimensional space, namely the ability to move forward/backward, up/down, left/right (translation in three perpendicular axes) combined with rotation about three perpendicular axes (pitch, yaw, roll), as illustrated in FIG. **11**.

Returning to the discussion of step **406**, in one embodiment, the determination of the initial spatial orientation of the object **104** may be made with respect to a gravity vector **302**, such as that illustrated in FIG. **10**. In another embodiment, the determination of the initial spatial orientation of the object **104** may be made with respect to an earth magnetic field vector **304**, such as that illustrated in FIG. **10**. In other embodiments, the determination of the initial spatial orientation of the object **104** may be made with respect to characterizations of the way that the object translated and rotated in three-dimensional space with six degrees of freedom, as explained with reference to FIG. **11**.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the determination of the initial spatial orientation of the soccer ball relative to the specific movement to be tracked (i.e., movement of the ball resulting from the kick) may be defined, for example, as the spatial orientation of the soccer ball just before, at the moment of, or just after the soccer ball was swiftly kicked by the individual's **100** foot, depending on the particular application and algorithms used. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the determination of the initial spatial orientation of the individual's **100**

23

chest relative to the specific movement to be tracked (i.e., the one-hundred and eighty degree rotation) may be defined, for example, as the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** chest just before, at the moment of, or just after the individual's **100** chest began rotating, depending on the particular application and algorithms used.

At step **408**, after the determination of the initial orientation of the object **104** at a first time has been made, a change in the spatial orientation of the object **104** may be determined. In an embodiment, the determination of the change in the spatial orientation of the object **104** at step **408** may be made similarly to the determination of the initial orientation of the object **104** at step **406**, except that additional information about changes in the orientation of the gravity vector **302** and/or the magnetic field vector **304** as the object moves may be additionally factored in.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the determination of the change in the spatial orientation of the soccer ball relative to the specific movement to be tracked (i.e., movement of the ball resulting from the kick) may be defined, for example, as the change in spatial orientation of the soccer ball from the time that the initial orientation of the soccer ball was identified to a later point in time when the ball is still moving or has ceased moving, depending on the particular application and algorithms used. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the determination of the change in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** chest relative to the specific movement to be tracked (i.e., the one-hundred and eighty degree rotation) may be defined, for example, as the change in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** chest from the time that the initial orientation of the individual's **100** chest was identified to a later point in time when the individual's **100** chest is still moving or has ceased moving, depending on the particular application and algorithms used.

At step **410**, an activity metric is determined based on the change in the spatial orientation of the object **104** determined in step **408**. The nature of the activity metric may change based on the athletic activity that the individual **100** is participating in, as well as particular object **104** that is being monitored. In one embodiment, the activity metric may relate to, for example, a launch angle, a rate of rotation, a ball trajectory, a speed, a jump height, a jump force, a jump distance, a jump trajectory, a kick force, a kick distance, an impact force, a characterization of a specific type of athletic movement, or a reaction time measurement. In other embodiments, the activity metric may be, for example, the rate of rotation, the plane of rotation, the jump force, force profile (force acting upon the body of the athlete or the ground or the object), stroke information in tennis, swing profile in golf, baseball, hockey stick, kick profile of a leg, angle position of a bike pedal, power output of a cyclist, fatigue (tremors starting to occur in repeated motion, i.e., running, lifting swimming, rowing etc.), posture, throwing or arm swing technique, and shooting technique.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the change in the spatial orientation of the ball resulting from the kick may be used to determine, for example, a launch angle of the ball, a rate of rotation of the ball, launch speed, estimated speed, or similar metrics. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the change in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** chest during the one-hundred and eighty degree rotation may be used to determine, for example, that the individual had been posting up a defender and then executed a one-hundred and eighty degree spin move to maneuver around the defender, or similar metrics. In other

24

embodiments, the change in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** chest may be used to determine a jump height or jump force.

Finally, at step **412**, an output is provided that conveys the activity metric to the individual **100**, a coach, a teammate, a spectator, or any other interested person. In one embodiment, the output may be an audible, visual, and/or haptic output.

In some embodiments of the present invention, instead of a desire to monitor changes in the spatial orientation of an object **104** of interest, there may be a desire to correlate movements of objects **104**, such as the individual's **100** body **106** or the piece of the individual's **100** athletic equipment **108**, to activity metrics based on a predetermined correlation stored in a data structure. A common analytical framework may be used to carry out such correlations. This analytical framework is illustrated by FIG. **13**.

With reference to FIG. **13**, in such an embodiment, the individual **100** may use the sensor module **102** in the athletic activity monitoring system **10** to determine such correlations to object **104** movement according to movement correlation process **420** as follows.

First, at step **422**, the sensor module **102** may detect movement of the object **104**. This step may be carried out in a similar fashion to step **402** of the spatial orientation process **400**, as described above.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the detected movement may consist of the soccer ball rolling on the ground as a result of being dribbled by the individual **100**. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the detected movement may consist of the individual's chest moving forward as the individual dribbles a basketball down the court.

In some embodiments, the sensor module **102** may then determine that the movement of the object **104** indicates the occurrence of a movement to track. This step may be carried out in a similar fashion to step **404** of the spatial orientation process **400**, as described above.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the movement of the soccer ball as a result of the individual **100** swiftly kicking the ball in an attempt to make a goal may result in a determination that the motion of the ball in response to the kick—which could include motion of the ball before, during, and/or after the determination was made—should be tracked. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the movement of the individual's **100** chest sharply upward away from the ground as a result of the individual jumping to, for example, take a jump shot, attempt a dunk, or attempt to block a shot, may result in a determination that the upward movement of the individual's chest—which could include motion of the individual's **100** chest before, during, and/or after the determination was made—should be tracked.

Next, at step **426**, the sensor module **102** may record movement data in response to identifying a movement to track. In one embodiment, movement of the object **104** is recorded based on acceleration data captured by the acceleration sensor **116** of the sensor module **102**. In another embodiment, movement of the object **104** is recorded based on magnetic field data captured by the magnetic field sensor **118** of the sensor module **102**. In yet another embodiment, movement of the object **104** is recorded based on both acceleration data and magnetic field data.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the movement of the soccer ball as a result of the individual **100** swiftly kicking the ball may be recorded. If the monitored object **104**

25

is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the movement of the individual's **100** chest sharply upward may be recorded.

Next, at step **428**, the sensor module **102** may determine a correlation between the recorded movement data and an activity metric. In one embodiment, this determination may be based on correlation information stored in a data structure, such as a lookup table.

A lookup table is a data structure, usually an array or associative array, often used to replace a runtime computation with a simpler array indexing operation. The savings in terms of processing time can be significant, since retrieving a value from memory is often faster than undergoing relatively processing-expensive computation or input/output operation. Lookup table figures may be pre-calculated and stored in static program storage or pre-fetched as part of a program initialization phase.

The nature of the correlation may depend on the particular application and algorithms used to establish the correlation. Also, the nature of the activity metric may change based on the athletic activity that the individual **100** is participating in, as well as particular object **104** that is being monitored. In one embodiment, the activity metric may relate to, for example, a launch angle, a rate of rotation, a ball trajectory, a speed, a jump height, a jump force, a jump distance, a jump trajectory, a kick force, a kick distance, an impact force, a characterization of a specific type of athletic movement, or a reaction time measurement. In other embodiments, the activity metric may be, for example, the rate of rotation, the plane of rotation, the jump force, force profile (force acting upon the body of the athlete or the ground or the object), stroke information in tennis, swing profile in golf, baseball, hockey stick, kick profile of a leg, angle position of a bike pedal, power output of a cyclist, fatigue (tremors starting to occur in repeated motion, i.e., running, lifting swimming, rowing etc.), posture, throwing or arm swing technique, and shooting technique.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the correlation between the recorded movement data and an activity metric may rely on correlation data stored in a data structure that was derived from a function that expresses a relationship between soccer ball acceleration data and soccer ball launch speed metrics. In some embodiments, the function underlying the relationship between soccer ball acceleration data and soccer ball launch speed may be based on empirical data for the specific model soccer ball.

If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the correlation between the recorded movement data and an activity metric may rely correlation data stored in a data structure that was derived from a function that expresses a relationship between chest acceleration data and, for example, jump height or jump force metrics. In some embodiments, the function underlying the relationship between chest acceleration data and jump height may be based on data such as, for example, the individual's weight.

Finally, at step **430**, an output is provided that conveys the activity metric to the individual **100**, a coach, a teammate, a spectator, or any other interested person. This step may be carried out in a similar fashion to step **412** of the spatial orientation process **400**, as described above.

The analytical frameworks outlined with respect to FIG. **12** and FIG. **13** detailing the basic spatial orientation process **400** and the basic movement correlation process **420**, respectively may be used in embodiments of the present invention to monitor the individual's **100** body **106** or a piece of the individual's **100** athletic equipment **108** using a sensor module **102**. However, in some embodiments of the present invention, these basic analytical frameworks may include addi-

26

tional steps that may provide improved capabilities, thus offering the individual **100** engaged in athletic activities better tools to assess their activities.

FIG. **14** illustrates an active state process **440** that may be used to augment the basic spatial orientation process **400** or the basic movement correlation process **420** outlined above. The active state process **400** may enable a sensor module **102** to run in a plurality of states, one of which may be considered an active state. In one embodiment, the active state may be characterized by the sensor module **102** consuming more power during the active state than prior to the active state. In another embodiment, the active state may be characterized by the sensor module **102** sampling data from the acceleration sensor **116** at a higher rate during the active state than prior to the active state. In yet another embodiment, the active state may be characterized by the sensor module **102** permanently saving data in the active state, as opposed to only temporarily recorded data prior to the active state. In this way, enabling various states may allow the sensor module **102** to operate with reduced battery power, reduced processing power, or otherwise be more efficient.

With reference to FIG. **14**, the active state process **440** begins as step **442**. In one embodiment, the steps of the active state process **440** may occur just prior to the steps of the basic spatial orientation process **400** or the basic movement correlation process **420** so that these processes may be carried out with more efficient sensor module **102** function.

At step **442**, the sensor module **102** may detect movement of the object **104** at a first time. This step may be carried out in a similar fashion to step **402** of the spatial orientation process **400** or step **422** of the movement correlation process **420**, as described above.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the detected movement may consist of the soccer ball rolling on the ground as a result of being dribbled by the individual **100**. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the detected movement may consist of the individual's **100** chest moving forward as the individual dribbles a basketball down the court.

Next, at step **444**, the sensor module **102** may determine that the movement of the object **104** corresponds to a predetermined activation movement. In some embodiments, the predetermined activation movement may include a series of discrete movements such as, for example, a ball being bounced three times in series, the ball being thrown a predetermined height, the ball being kicked with a certain level of force, the individual **100** jumping up and down three times in series, or a movement that results in the acceleration of the sensor module **102** exceeding and/or falling below a predetermined threshold in absolute terms or for a predetermined period of time. In one embodiment, movement of the object **104** is detected based on acceleration data captured by the acceleration sensor **116** of the sensor module **102**. In another embodiment, movement of the object **104** is detected based on magnetic field data captured by the magnetic field sensor **118** of the sensor module **102**. In yet another embodiment, movement of the object **104** is detected based on both acceleration data and magnetic field data.

The step of determining that the movement of the object corresponds to a predetermined activation movement may include comparing acceleration data associated with the predetermined activation movement to acceleration data detected in association with the movement of the object. Alternatively, the step of determining that the movement of the object corresponds to a predetermined activation movement may include comparing timing data associated with the

predetermined activation movement to timing data detected in association with the movement of the object.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the predetermined activation movement could be, for example, movement of the soccer ball after it had been stationary for a predetermined period of time, the soccer ball being bounced three times, the soccer ball being thrown into the air a certain height of period of time, or a variety of other possible activation movements. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the predetermined activation movement could be, for example, movement of the individual's **100** chest after the individual **100** had been stationary for a predetermined period of time (e.g., sitting on the bench), the individual **100** jumping up and down three times in a row, the individual **100** squatting three times in a row, or a variety of other possible activation movements.

In some embodiments, the monitored object **104** can be considered stationary when the sensor module **102** of the monitored object **104** senses resultant acceleration of about 1 G (i.e., resultant acceleration within a threshold tolerance of 1 G, for example, within 5% of 1 G). In some embodiments the monitored object **104** can be considered stationary at times while being handled by an individual. For example, a ball can be stationary for a period of time in which a basketball player takes a jump shot with ball (e.g., before release of ball from the hands of the individual, the ball can be considered stationary, where resultant acceleration sensed by sensor module **102** is about 1 G). Also for example, the ball can be stationary for a period of time in which a baseball player performs a throw of ball (e.g., a period of time spanning the transition from rearward motion to forward motion of the individual's throwing motion, where resultant acceleration sensed by sensor module **102** is about 1 G).

Next, at step **446**, after determining that an activation movement has occurred, the sensor module **102** may enter the active state. As previously described, the active state may be characterized, for example, by the sensor module **102** consuming more power or sampling data at a higher rate during the active state than prior to the active state.

Finally, at step **448**, upon the sensor module **102** entering the active state, detection of movement of the object at a second time, as detailed at step **402** of the basic spatial orientation process **400** or at step **422** of the basic movement correlation process **420**. In this way, enabling various states may allow the sensor module **102** to operate with reduced battery power, reduced processing power, or otherwise be more efficient.

FIG. **15** illustrates a reference motion process **450** that may be used to augment the basic movement correlation process **420** outlined above. The reference motion process **450** may enable a sensor module **102** to identify a matching athletic motion from a plurality of reference motions by comparing movement data, where the plurality of reference motions may be diverse in nature. In this way, the athletic motion identification capabilities of the movement correlation process **420** may be enhanced by enabling identification and tracking of diverse types of motions executed during an activity.

With reference to FIG. **15**, the reference motion process **450** begins as step **452**. In one embodiment, the steps of the reference motion process **450** may effectively be substituted for step **426**, **428**, and **430** of the basic movement correlation process **420** outlined above so that the correlation and identification capabilities are enhanced.

At step **452**, the sensor module **102** may record movement data (possibly in response to identifying a movement to track in a previous step, as outlined above). In one embodiment, movement of the object **104** is recorded based on acceleration

data captured by the acceleration sensor **116** of the sensor module **102**. In another embodiment, movement of the object **104** is recorded based on magnetic field data captured by the magnetic field sensor **118** of the sensor module **102**. In yet another embodiment, movement of the object **104** is recorded based on both acceleration data and magnetic field data.

If the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, the movement of the soccer ball as a result of the individual **100** swiftly kicking the ball may be recorded. If the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, the movement of the individual's **100** chest sharply upward may be recorded.

Next, at step **454**, the sensor module **102** may identify a matching athletic motion from a plurality of reference motions by comparing the movement data to data associated with the plurality of reference motions. In one embodiment, as with step **428** of the basic movement correlation process **420**, the identification may be made at least in part based on correlation information stored in a data structure, such as a lookup table.

Particular to step **428**, identification of the matching athletic motion may be by reference to a plurality of reference motions. In other words, at step **428**, the system is not limited to looking for a motion that matches a single motion (e.g., kicking a soccer ball in an effort to score a goal). In some embodiments, the system is not limited to looking for a motion that matches a single class of motions (e.g., offensive soccer motions). In other embodiments, the system is not limited to looking for a motion that matches motions in a single sport (e.g., soccer motions). Alternatively, when the activity is a team sport, the matching athletic motion may be a motion commonly executed by a person during that team sport.

In one embodiment, one or more of the reference motions may include a series of discrete movements. In some embodiments, data associated with the plurality of reference motions may include acceleration data, magnetic field data, and/or timing data. Of course, the nature of the identifying matching athletic motion may depend on the particular application and algorithms used to establish the match. Also, the nature of the matching athletic motion may change based on the athletic activity that the individual **100** is participating in, as well as particular object **104** that is being monitored. In one embodiment related to basketball, the matching athletic motion may be, for example, a pass motion, an shot motion, an jump-shot motion, a dunk motion, a post-up motion, a cross-over dribble motion, a shot blocking motion, a steal motion, or a rebound motion.

Finally, at step **456**, an output is provided that conveys the matching athletic motion to the individual **100**, a coach, a teammate, a spectator, or any other interested person. This step may be carried out in a similar fashion to step **430** of the movement correlation process **420**, as described above. In this way, the athletic motion identification capabilities of the movement correlation process **420** may be enhanced by enabling identification and tracking of diverse types of motions executed during an activity.

FIG. **16** illustrates a remote spatial processing process **460** that may be used to augment the basic spatial orientation process **400** outlined above. The remote spatial processing process **460** may enable a sensor module **102** to wirelessly transmit spatial orientation data to a remote computer for processing. Wireless communication with other elements of the athletic activity monitoring system **10** is generally described above with reference to FIG. **7**. In this way, the spatial processing capabilities or movement correlation capabilities of the athletic activity monitoring system **10** may be

enhanced by shifting certain processing and analytical tasks to a remotely located computer, such as a server computer, with greater computational abilities and, in some embodiments, access to additional data or other resources.

With reference to FIG. 16, the remote spatial processing or correlation process 460 begins as step 462. In one embodiment, the steps of the remote spatial processing or correlation process 460 may effectively be substituted for step 410 of the basic spatial orientation process 400, or step 426 of the basic movement correlation process 420, outlined above so that activity metric determination may occur remotely.

At step 462, a change in the spatial orientation of the object 104 may be determined or movement data may be recorded. In an embodiment, the determination of the change in the spatial orientation of the object 104 or the recordation of movement data at step 462 may be made similarly to the determination of the change in spatial orientation of the object 104 at step 408 of the basic spatial orientation process 400 outlined above or to the recording of movement data at step 426 of the basic movement correlation process 420.

Next, at step 464, the sensor module 102 may wirelessly transmit data relating to the change in spatial orientation, or to movement, to a computer, wherein the computer is remotely located from the user during the athletic activity. For example, the remote computer may be server 202. In one embodiment, the data relating to the change in spatial orientation, or to movement, may be transmitted to the remote computer during the athletic activity. In another embodiment, the data relating to the change in spatial orientation, or to movement, may be transmitted to the remote computer after the athletic activity has been completed.

Next, at step 466, the sensor module 102 may wirelessly receive activity metric data from the remote computer, wherein the activity metric data is based on the transmitted data relating to the change in spatial orientation, or to movement. Accordingly, the determination of the activity metric, as outlined, for example, at step 410 of the basic spatial orientation process 400, the determination of the activity metric based on correlation data, possibly with reference to a lookup table, as outlined, for example, at step 428 of the basic movement correlation process 420, may be handled by the remote computer. In one embodiment, the activity metric data may be received from the remote computer during the athletic activity. In another embodiment, the activity metric data may be received from the remote computer after the athletic activity has been completed.

In addition, in certain embodiments, because of the greater processing capabilities and resources of the remote computer, the remote computer may be capable of providing additional information to the sensor module 102. In one embodiment, the sensor module 102 may receive training recommendation data from the remote computer in addition to the activity metric data. In another embodiment, the sensor module 102 may receive motivational content data from the remote computer in addition to the activity metric data.

In an embodiment, the activity metric data received from the remote computer may include a comparison between data associated with the user for the present athletic activity and data associated with the user from a previous athletic activity. In another embodiment, the activity metric data received from the remote computer may include a comparison between data associated with the user for the present athletic activity and data associated with a different individual's athletic activity.

Finally, at step 468, an output is provided that conveys the activity metric to the individual 100, a coach, a teammate, a spectator, or any other interested person. This step may be carried out in a similar fashion to step 412 of the spatial

orientation process 400, or to step 430 of the movement correlation process 420, as described above. In this way, the spatial processing or movement determining capabilities of the athletic activity monitoring system 10 may be enhanced by shifting certain processing and analytical tasks to a remotely located computer, such as a server computer, with greater computational abilities and, in some embodiments, access to additional data or other resources.

FIG. 17 illustrates a location process 480 that may be used to augment the basic spatial orientation process 400 or the basic movement correlation process 420 outlined above. The location process 480 may enable an individual to determine the precise geographic location that various monitored athletic motions occurred during the course of an athletic activity. In this way, the location process 480 may provide the individual, a coach, a teammate, a spectator, or any other interested person with additional information that may be correlated with the movement-based activity metric information itself.

With reference to FIG. 17, the location process 480 begins as step 482. In one embodiment, the steps of the location process 480 may occur after the steps of the basic spatial orientation process 400 or the basic movement correlation process 420, or just prior to the output steps of these processes.

At step 482, the activity metric may be determined based on a change in the spatial orientation of the object 104, as described at step 410 of the spatial orientation process 400, or based on the correlation described at step 428 of the movement correlation process 420. The nature of the activity metric may change based on the athletic activity that the individual 100 is participating in, as well as particular object 104 that is being monitored. In one embodiment, the activity metric may relate to, for example, a launch angle, a rate of rotation, a speed, a jump height, jump force, a characterization of a specific type of athletic movement, or a reaction time measurement.

Next, at step 484, the location of the object 104 during the athletic activity may be determined. In one embodiment, the location of the object 104 during the athletic activity is determined using a satellite positioning system receiver, such as a GPS, Galileo, BeiDou, or GLONASS receiver. In another embodiment, the location of the object 104 during the athletic activity is determined using a beacon signal or radio signal triangulation.

In embodiments where the individual's 100 physical activity includes traversing a specific route (e.g., running or biking in a race), the sensor module 102 may be capable of recording an individual's 100 geographic way points along the route traversed.

Finally, at step 486, a determined athletic activity metric may be correlated with the location associated with the athletic activity metric. Accordingly, for example, the sensor module 102 may be capable of recording where an individual 100 took each soccer or basketball shot.

By using the athletic activity monitoring system 10 including the sensor module 102 described above, embodiments of the present invention may advantageously enable the individual 100 (or their coach, teammate, or a spectator) to obtain this or other information about the motion of the individual's 100 body 106 or the motion of a piece of the individual's 100 athletic equipment 108 during or after the course of the athletic activity.

While various embodiments of the present invention are described in the context of the sports of soccer (i.e., football) and basketball, the present invention is not so limited and may be applied in a variety of different sports or athletic activities

31

including, for example, baseball, bowling, boxing, cricket, cycling, football (i.e., American football), golf, hockey, lacrosse, rowing, rugby, running, skateboarding, skiing, surfing, swimming, table tennis, tennis, or volleyball, or during training sessions related thereto.

For baseball, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, characteristics of a pitcher's pitch, a batter's swing, or the ball's movement after it is thrown or before it is hit. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine the type of pitch thrown (fastball, curveball, slider, change-up, etc.), the speed of a pitch, the trajectory of the pitch, or the total pitch count. A sensor module **102** could also be used to determine the type of swing (e.g., regular swing, bunt, swing that connects with the ball, swing that misses the ball, etc.), the speed of the swing, the swing count, the type of hit (grounder, line-drive, fly ball, homerun, etc.), the trajectory of the ball after it was hit, or the distance that the ball was hit. In some embodiments the sensor module **102** may be mounted, for example, on a pitcher's torso, arm, hand, or finger, on a batter's torso, arm, hand, or finger, on or in the ball, or on or in a bat.

For bowling, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, characteristics of a bowler's release or the ball's path. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine the type of spin applied to the roll, the speed of a roll, the total roll count, the force applied to the pins at the moment of impact, or the location or occurrence of divots or slick spots on the lane. A sensor module **102** could also be used to determine the path of the ball after a release. In some embodiments the sensor module **102** may be mounted, for example, on a bowler's torso, arm, hand, or finger, or on or in the ball.

For boxing, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, characteristics of a boxer's offensive or defensive moves. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine the type of punch thrown by a boxer (jab, hook, upper-cut, etc.), whether the boxer's left or right hand was used, the speed of the punch, whether the punch connected, and/or the total punch count. A sensor module **102** could also be used to determine whether a boxer dogged left, right or down, blocked a punch, was knocked down, or how many punches the boxer took. In some embodiments the sensor module **102** may be mounted, for example, on a boxer's torso, arm, hand, or finger, or on or in their boxing glove.

For cycling, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, characteristics of a biker's or bike's motion. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine the speed of the bike, the nature of the turns, the nature of the elevation changes during a route, or jump characteristics such as airtime, the type of trick performed, or whether a trick was successfully performed. In some embodiments the sensor module **102** may be mounted, for example, on a biker's torso, arm, hand, leg, foot, or head, or on or in their bike at a location such as, for example, the handlebars, frame, or pedals.

For football (i.e., American football), sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, characteristics of an offensive, defensive, or special teams player's movements, or the movement of the ball itself. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to

32

determine the type of run, pass, kick, or tackle, the number or runs, passes, kicks, or tackles, the force of a run, pass, kick, or tackle, the type of move used by a running back (e.g., spin move, stiff arm, hurdle, dive, sprint, etc.), or the distance, hang time, or rotational characteristics of a pass or kick. In some embodiments the sensor module **102** may be mounted, for example, on a player's torso, arm, or leg, or on or in the ball.

For golf, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, characteristics of a golfer's swing or the motion of the ball after it is hit. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine the type of swing (drive, fairway shot, approach shot, putt) the swing speed, the swing quality, or a swing count, which could in turn be used to coach a golfer on how to improve their swing or game play. A sensor module **102** could also be used to determine the path of the ball (straight, slice, hook, low, high, breaking left, breaking right) or the distance of a shot. In some embodiments the sensor module **102** may be mounted, for example, on a golfer's torso, arm, hand, leg, foot, or head, or on or in the ball, or on or in a club.

For hockey, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, characteristics of a player's shot or pass or the motion of the puck after it is contacted. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine the type of shot (e.g., slapshot, backhand shot), the shot speed, the shot quality, or a shot or pass count. A sensor module **102** could also be used to determine the path of the puck toward the goal (straight, left, right, low, high). In some embodiments the sensor module **102** may be mounted, for example, on a hockey player's torso, arm, hand, leg, foot, or head, or on or in the puck, or on or in a stick.

For running, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, characteristics of a runner's motion. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine the speed, pace, distance traversed, locations traversed, or to discriminate between different surfaces (e.g., grass, street, or trail) and inclinations (e.g., uphill, flat, or downhill). In some embodiments the sensor module **102** may be mounted, for example, on a runner's torso, arm, hand, leg, foot, or head, or on or in their article of footwear.

For skiing, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, racecourse statistics or information on when certain tricks are successfully performed. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine how many gates a skier successfully traverse on a race course, the skier's speed, or the angles of their turns. Also, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine maneuvers such as jumps, flips, rotations, or the degree of the actions that makeup the maneuvers (e.g., height of jump, degrees of rotation, hang-time, type of trick performed, etc.). In one embodiment, sensor module **102** may be mounted on a top or bottom surface of a ski, contained within a ski, or placed in a void in the ski, in a releasable or non-releasable manner, or mounted to the skier's boot, body, or in or on other clothing. In other embodiments, sensor modules **102** could similarly be used for snowboarding or other similar winter sports activities involving similar winter sports equipment.

For tennis, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, characteristics

33

of a player's swing or the motion of the ball after it is hit. For example, a sensor module **102** could be used to determine the type of swing (forehand, backhand, serve, return, lob) the swing speed, the swing quality, or a swing count. A sensor module **102** could also be used to determine the motion of the ball (straight, topspin, backspin, left spin, right spin) or the distance of a shot. In some embodiments the sensor module **102** may be mounted, for example, on a player's torso, arm, hand, leg, foot, or head, or on the tennis ball, or on a racquet.

For skateboarding, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, when certain tricks are successfully performed, such as ollies, aerials, flip tricks (e.g., kickflips), slides, or grinds, or the degree of the actions that make up the tricks (e.g., height of jump, rate of rotation, length of time of slide, etc.). In one embodiment, the sensor module **102** may be mounted on the underside of the skateboard, in a void between a skateboard wheel axle (i.e., truck) and the skateboard itself. In other embodiments, the sensor module **102** may be coupled to a top or bottom surface of the board, contained within the board, or coupled to a wheel axle (i.e., truck) in a releasable or non-releasable manner.

For surfing, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to determine, for example, when certain maneuvers are successfully performed, such as, for example, riding waves, executing turns or cutbacks, carving, floating, or tube riding. In one embodiment, the sensor module **102** may be mounted on a top or bottom surface of the surfboard, contained within the surfboard, or placed in a void in the surfboard, in a releasable or non-releasable manner.

In another embodiment of the present invention, sensor module **102** embodiments such as those described above may enable an individual **100**, coach, teammate, or a spectator to analyze the individual's **100** strength and flexibility workout movements or exercises. For example, in one embodiment, an individual **100** or a piece of athletic equipment **108** used by the individual **100** during strength and flexibility workouts may carry a sensor module **102** that is capable of tracking, for example, sit-ups, push-ups, lunges, jumping-jacks, pull-ups, squats, dips, and/or calf raises. The sensor module **102** may be capable of being used to determine whether these movements are being done correctly and/or how many repetitions of each movement were conducted.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the sensor module **102** may be capable of compensating for inherent deficiencies that may be present for various types of sensor contained within or in communication with the sensor module **102**. Most real world sensors have limitations. For example, accelerometers, magnetometers, and gyroscopes may have accuracy issues, particularly when used at speeds of motion of the object **104** or under other conditions that differ from their initial calibration conditions.

In some systems, if sensor data, such as acceleration sensor **116** or magnetic field sensor **118** data, is temporarily lost or otherwise unavailable, the data from the unavailable sensor is not used in subsequent processing or calculations. In other systems, lost data may be estimated by "straight line" methods where, for example, it is assumed that the data stays constant or changes at a constant rate. However, in some embodiments of the present invention sensor data, such as one of acceleration sensor **116** or magnetic field sensor **118** data may be used to compensate for and/or estimate the changes in the other of acceleration sensor **116** or magnetic field sensor **118** data based on known, derived, or estimate correlations between the two types of data, or data extrapolation.

34

By combining the data produced by, for example, acceleration sensor **116** and a magnetic field sensor **118**, systems and methods according to embodiments of the present invention are able to more accurately determine absolute data values or activity metrics even when data from one of the acceleration sensor **116** or the magnetic field sensor **118** is lost for any reason. Using the data that is not missing, the system can continue to provide data values or activity metrics to fill in the "holes" until the missing data is regained or otherwise again sampled.

In other embodiments of the present invention, angular momentum sensor **124** data, such as gyroscope data, may be used in combination with one or more of acceleration sensor **116** or magnetic field sensor **118** data for data calibration and/or extrapolation.

In some embodiments of the present invention, calibration and/or generation of correction factor data for a acceleration sensor **116** or magnetic field sensor **118**-based sensor modules **102** may be performed under a variety of different use conditions, e.g., calibration data or correction factors may be generated for use at different movement speeds, for use with an individual's **100** body **106**, with a piece of athletic equipment **108**, for use in different sports, for use under different wind conditions, for use under different court or field conditions, etc. Moreover, this variety of correction factors and/or calibration data may be collected, in the background, over time, as the individual **100** continues using the system. In this manner, a "lookup table" or other "universe" or library of calibration data or correction factors may be built up and stored in the monitoring system (optionally in the portable portion of the system), such that an appropriate correction factor could be generated and applied for a full range of individual **100** or athletic equipment **108** speeds and/or other use conditions.

A microprocessor provided with the system (optionally in the portable portion of the system, in the personal computer, etc.) may be programmed to interpolate between and/or extrapolate from known calibration or correction factors to arrive at the most appropriate calibration or correction factor for use at any speed or other use condition(s). Also, in this manner, different calibration or correction factors may be applied at different times during a single athletic performance, e.g., based on the speed or other use conditions determined at a given time during the performance, to further help improve the overall accuracy of the speed and distance monitor. By having a variety of correction or calibration factors available under different performance conditions, the sensor module **102** will tend to become more accurate, particularly over time and with increased use, because of the increased number of calibration and correction factors generated with increased use.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the sensor module **102** may be affected by perturbations in local magnetic fields, such as the earth's magnetic field. Perturbation can be caused, for example, by objects with ferromagnetic structures. In some embodiments, the local magnetic field may be more variable at certain distances near the surface of the earth than at other distances further away from the earth. For example, the local magnetic field may be more variable or perturbed within approximately six feet of the surface of the earth than at more than approximately six feet away from the surface of the earth. Accordingly, in some embodiments, magnetic field sensor **118** data obtained from an object **104** when the object **104** is more than approximately six feet away from the surface of the earth may be used to extrapolate or otherwise estimate proper or likely magnetic field sensor **118** data from when the object **104** was within approximately six

35

feet of the surface of the earth, if the magnetic field sensor **118** data from when the object **104** was within approximately six feet of the surface of the earth is otherwise deemed to be unreliable due to the relatively high variability in local magnetic fields, such as the earth's magnetic field, near the surface of the earth.

In some embodiments, a magnetic field sensor **118** may obtain data about the movement of the object **104** at a first time when the magnetic field sensor **118** is significantly influenced by a perturbed magnetic field. Then obtain data about the movement of the object **104** at a second time when the magnetic field sensor **118** is not significantly influenced by a perturbed magnetic field. After this data is captured, the sensor module **102** may determine that the data about the movement of the object **104** at the first time is not acceptable, and may estimate data about the movement of the object **104** at the first time based on the data about the movement of the object at the second time.

In various embodiments of the present invention described above, an individual **100** (or another interested person such as a coach, teammate, or spectator) may obtain information about the motion of the individual's **100** body **106** or the motion of a piece of the individual's **100** athletic equipment **108** during the course of the athletic activity. Once an activity metric or specific athletic movement has been identified by the monitoring system **10**, to the extent that the activity metric or specific athletic movement was not entirely optimal/correct, the system **10** may further be employed to train or coach the user to improve their activity metric or specific athletic movement in the future. Determinations of what activity metric value or specific athletic movement characteristic is optimal/correct may be made automatically by the system **10** based on predetermined values, algorithms, or other data stored in a database, look-up table, or the like, or the determination may be made by a live trainer, coach, the individual **100** themselves, or another interested person with access to the activity metric value or specific athletic movement data.

For example, in embodiments where the monitored object **104** is a soccer ball, where the change in the spatial orientation of the ball resulting from a kick is used to determine, for example, a launch angle of the ball, a rate of rotation of the ball, launch speed, estimated speed, or similar metrics, these determinations may be used by the system **10** to help the individual **100** improve their launch angle, a rate of rotation, or launch speed in future kicks. Methods used to achieve improvements may be, for example, providing cross-training workouts or drills to the individual, providing soccer-specific workouts or drills to the individual, or prescribing a number of other training regimens.

As a further example, in embodiments where the monitored object **104** is the chest of an individual **100** playing basketball, and the change in the spatial orientation of the individual's **100** chest during a jump shot is used to determine a jump height or jump force, these determinations may be used by the system **10** to help the individual **100** improve their jump shots and/or jump height/force. Methods used to achieve improvements may be, for example, providing cross-training workouts or drills to the individual, providing basketball-specific workouts or drills to the individual, or prescribing a number of other training regimens.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the monitoring system **10** may also include or interact with an interactive retail system. The interactive retail system could be, for example, presented to an individual **100** via a screen on the individual's **100** portable electronic device **206**. The interactive retail system could provide a platform for selecting and/or ordering products offered by the provider of the system.

36

Based on the activity metric or specific athletic movement provided by the monitoring system **10**, and/or based on any training or coaching provided, as described above, the interactive retail system could suggest specific products or product lines that may be helpful to the individual **100** in improving their future performance. In some embodiments, personal data about the individual stored by the monitoring system **10** may also be used in making the determination of suitable products or product lines.

For example, a soccer player trying to improve her shots may receive a recommendation for a new pair of soccer cleats, while a basketball player trying to improve his jumping ability may receive a recommendation for a new pair of basketball shoes. These recommendations may ultimately be based on data derived from monitoring the individuals **100** body **106**, and/or from monitoring the individual's **100** athletic equipment **108**. For example, a source of inadequate performance may be the individual's **100** performance or it may be that the individual's **100** current equipment **108** has worn out. In some embodiments, the individual **100** may be provided with the option to purchase the new product at the time of receiving the any training or coaching provided.

In one embodiment, the activity metric or specific athletic movement data and/or any training or coaching provided may be used for the online customization of certain products. For example, this data can be used to customize an article of footwear, an article of compression clothing, a helmet, or other piece of clothing or athletic equipment to enable toe clothing or other equipment to help the individual **100** in improving their future performance. In some embodiments, customized products may have an individual styles, varied materials, or different accessories for the individual **100** to choose from.

In some embodiments, certain products or product lines may be "unlocked" for individuals **100** to purchase only after the individual **100** achieve certain milestones for performance or improvement such as certain levels of an activity metric or certain mastery of a specific athletic movement.

In some embodiments, as noted above, sensor module **102** of monitoring system **10** can be mounted in an object **104**, which can be a piece of athletic equipment **108** such as, for example, ball **500**. In some embodiments, multiple sensor modules **102** can be mounted in ball **500** (e.g., one sensor module having axes at one or more oblique angles to another sensor module). Ball **500** may be any ball, such as, for example, a ball typically used in an athletic activity, such as, for example, a soccer ball, a basketball, a baseball, an American football, a rugby ball, a tennis ball, a table tennis ball, a bowling ball, a golf ball, a billiards ball, a croquet ball, a marble, a tetherball, or a beach ball. Monitoring system **10** including sensor module **102** mounted to ball **500** is referred to as monitoring system **20**. Sensor module **102** can be mounted to ball **500** using any suitable technique. For example, sensor module **102** may be affixed to an exterior or interior surface of ball **500**, may be mounted within ball **500** using a harness system (e.g., suspended away from an inner wall of ball **500**, for example at the center of ball **500**), or may be embedded in a material of ball **500**. Exemplary techniques that can be employed to mount sensor module **102** to ball **500** are disclosed in commonly owned U.S. Pat. No. 7,740,551, filed Nov. 18, 2009, the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference thereto.

In some embodiments, sensor module **102** can be activated (i.e., enter an active state) in response to sensing an activation motion of ball **500**. In some embodiments, the activation motion may be, for example, motion in response to a kick of ball **500** (e.g., an acceleration impulse sensed above a thresh-

old, or a drop in sensed acceleration to near zero). In some embodiments, the activation motion may be, for example, a kick of throw resulting in travel by ball 500 of at least a threshold distance or height (e.g., 2 meters) (e.g., an acceleration sensed to correspond to such motion). In some embodiments, the activation motion may be, for example, a sequence of motions (e.g., motion in response to a kick of ball 500 followed by travel by ball 500 of at least a threshold distance or height). Upon activation, sensor module 102 begins to store (e.g., in memory 114) and/or transfer sensed data to a remote device, as described herein. In some embodiments, in an active state, sensor module 102 may continuously sense data (e.g., acceleration data (data representative of acceleration) is determined by acceleration sensor 116 of sensor module 102 and magnetic field data (data representative of a magnetic field) is determined by magnetic field sensor 118 of sensor module 102). In some embodiments, data is sensed by sensor module 102 periodically (e.g., every 50 milliseconds (ms), every 10 ms, every 1 ms).

In some embodiments, sensor module 102 can be deactivated (e.g., enter a low-power standby state, detecting acceleration at a low frequency relative to the active state) in response to sensing no motion of sensor module 102 for a predetermined period of time (e.g., 30 minutes). In some embodiments, sensor module 102 can be deactivated in response to sensing a deactivation motion of ball 500. In some embodiments, the deactivation motion may be, for example, any of the motions described above as an activation motion. In some embodiments, a deactivation motion may be the same as an activation motion. In some embodiments, a deactivation motion may be different from an activation motion.

In some embodiments, data sensed by sensor module 102 may be time-correlated (e.g., stored in association with time data representing the time at which the data was sensed). The time at which data is sensed can be provided via timer 134. In operation, sensor module 102 of monitoring system 20 senses and processes signals as described herein to output representations of activity metrics of ball 500. In some embodiments, representations of activity metrics can be output to, for example, a display device (e.g., a display of personal computer 204, portable electronic device 206, or sensor module 102).

Sensor module 102 can be powered by any suitable technique, including those described herein. For example, sensor module 102 can be powered by charging via a charging base 502 (see, e.g., FIG. 18). For example, power source 112 of sensor module 102 may be powered by inductive charging, in which case an inductive coil may be mounted in ball 500 and coupled to power source 112 of sensor module 102. In some embodiments the inductive coil may receive power from an inductive charging device (e.g., charging base 502) when ball 500 is placed so that the inductive coil is sufficiently close to an inductive coil charging device. In some embodiments, ball 500 has exterior markings (e.g., marking 504) to indicate the location of the inductive coil, to facilitate optimum orientation of ball 500 (i.e., the orientation having the inductive coil closest to the inductive coil charging device). In some embodiments, sensor module 102 is coupled to a visual indicator, such as, for example, an externally-visible light emitting diode (LED) that gives an indication (e.g., LED emits light, light emitted by LED changes color, speed of LED blinking changes) of the strength of charge being received through the inductive coil, to facilitate optimum orientation of ball 500.

In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 including sensor module 102 mounted in ball 500 can be used to determine a variety of activity metrics about ball 500 (and/or an

individual 100 interacting with ball 500), including characteristics relating to motion of ball 500. For example, monitoring system 20 can be used to determine trajectory of ball 500, launch angle of ball 500, rotation rate of ball 500, orientation of rotation plane of ball 500, orientation of rotation axis of ball 500, travel speed of ball 500, launch speed of ball 500, force of a kick or other impact on ball 500, distance of travel of ball 500, and maximum acceleration of ball 500. Monitoring system 20 can perform operations as described herein to determine such activity metrics using any suitable components. For example, sensing operations, as described, may be carried out by a sensor of sensor module 102 of monitoring system 20 (e.g., acceleration sensor 116 or magnetic field sensor 118, as appropriate). Also for example, operations involving processing of data (e.g., identifying, determining, calculating, storing) may be carried out by processor 110 of sensor module 102, or by a processor of any other device of or in communication with monitoring system 20 (e.g., server 202, personal computer 204, or portable electronic device 206).

In some embodiments, calibration data is sensed by sensor module 102 when ball 500 is in a calibration state. In some embodiments, ball 500 is in a calibration state when ball 500 is stationary (e.g., with respect to an external coordinate system (i.e., a coordinate system independent of sensor module 102), such as, for example, coordinate system 600 (depicted in FIG. 19), for a period of time (e.g., 10 ms or longer)). In some embodiments, ball 500 can be considered stationary when sensor module 102 of ball 500 senses resultant acceleration of about 1 G (i.e., resultant acceleration within a threshold tolerance of 1 G, for example, within 5% of 1 G). In some embodiments ball 500 can be considered stationary at times while being handled by an individual. For example, ball 500 can be stationary for a period of time within a period of time in which a basketball player takes a jump shot with ball 500 (e.g., before release of ball 500 from the hands of the individual, ball 500 can be considered stationary, where resultant acceleration sensed by sensor module 102 is about 1 G). Also for example, ball 500 can be stationary for a period of time within a period of time in which a baseball player performs a throw of ball 500 (e.g., a period of time spanning the transition from rearward motion to forward motion of the individual's throwing motion, where resultant acceleration sensed by sensor module 102 is about 1 G).

Ball 500 (including sensor module 102) is depicted in the calibration state at time too in FIG. 20. Ball 500 may be in the calibration state at any point relative to an athletic activity (e.g., before, during, or after an athletic activity). In some embodiments, ball 500 is determined to be in a calibration state, and calibration data can be sensed, each time ball 500 is stationary for more than a threshold duration (e.g., 1 second). In some embodiments, ball 500 is determined to be in a calibration state, and calibration data can be sensed, each time ball 500 is stationary.

In some embodiments, in the calibration state acceleration sensor 116 of sensor module 102 senses acceleration data. In some embodiments magnetic field sensor 118 of sensor module 102 senses magnetic field data (e.g., data relating to the magnetic field of the Earth). In some embodiments, calibration data includes both acceleration data and magnetic field data. In some embodiments, calibration data includes one of acceleration data and magnetic field data.

In some embodiments, in the calibration state, the acceleration data sensed by acceleration sensor 116 of sensor module 102 is acceleration due to gravity, which can be used by monitoring system 20 to determine one or both of orientation of acceleration due to gravity with respect to sensor module

102 and magnitude of acceleration due to gravity at sensor module 102 (together, gravity vector 302).

In some embodiments, in the calibration state, magnetic field sensor 118 of sensor module 102 senses one or both of orientation of a magnetic field with respect to sensor module 102 and magnitude of the magnetic field at sensor module 102 (together, magnetic field vector 304).

In some embodiments sensor module 102 senses calibration data that is to be relied upon for one or more subsequent calculations. In some embodiments the calibration data sensed when sensor module 102 is in the calibration state can be used to establish external coordinate system 600. In some embodiments external coordinate system 600 can be established by reference to the orientation of gravity vector 302 (e.g., to establish the direction of "down," since gravity is known to cause downward acceleration). In some embodiments external coordinate system 600 can be established by reference to the orientation of magnetic field vector 304 (e.g., to establish a constant reference direction, since the magnetic field will typically be appreciably constant over the area of a typical play area for an athletic activity). In some embodiments external coordinate system 600 can be established by reference to the orientation of gravity vector 302 and the orientation of magnetic field vector 304.

During motion of ball 500 (e.g., after ball 500 is kicked or hit) ball 500 may move in any or all of six degrees of freedom—three linear degrees: (1) up/down (e.g., along the Y axis in external coordinate system 600), (2) left/right (e.g., along the X axis in external coordinate system 600), and (3) backward/forward (e.g., along the Z axis in external coordinate system 600); and three rotational degrees: (1) yaw (e.g., in the angular α direction in external coordinate system 600), (2) roll (e.g., in the angular β direction in external coordinate system 600), and (3) pitch (e.g., in the angular γ direction in external coordinate system 600).

Individual 100 or other person may desire to know activity metrics of ball 500, for example, to learn the effects that actions of individual 100 have on ball 500 (e.g., a kick or throw of ball 500 by individual 100). Monitoring system 20 may determine such activity metrics (e.g., trajectory of ball 500, launch angle of ball 500, rotation rate of ball 500, orientation of rotation plane of ball 500, orientation of rotation axis of ball 500, travel speed of ball 500, launch speed of ball 500, force of a kick or other impact on ball 500, distance of travel of ball 500, and maximum acceleration of ball 500). Sensor module 102 may output data representative of such activity metrics (e.g., to a display device of personal computer 204 or portable electronic device 206). Such data may be outputted from sensor module 102 in raw form (e.g., unprocessed signals from acceleration sensor 116 and/or magnetic field sensor 118) or in representative form (e.g., data that results from processing signals from acceleration sensor 116 and/or magnetic field sensor 118). In some embodiments monitoring system 20 outputs a representation of one or more activity metrics in a manner perceivable by individual 100 and/or other person.

Data representative of such activity metrics can be processed and/or output in any suitable manner, such as, for example, those described herein.

As noted herein, in some embodiments monitoring system 20 can determine and/or output a representation of instantaneous trajectory 606 of ball 500 over a period of time or at a particular point in time (the instantaneous trajectory being a representation of the direction of motion of ball 500 in motion). In some embodiments monitoring system 20 can determine and/or output a representation of launch angle 604 of ball 500. In some embodiments launch angle 604 can be

determined to correspond to instantaneous trajectory 606 of ball 500 at a point in time sufficiently close to initiation of motion of ball 500 (e.g., shortly after ball 500 has been kicked or hit). In some embodiments initiation of motion of ball 500 is determined based on a sensed impulse acceleration exceeding a threshold. In some embodiments, launch angle 604 can be determined to correspond to instantaneous trajectory 606 of ball 500 less than 150 ms (e.g., 100 ms to 150 ms) after initiation of motion of ball 500. In some embodiments, launch angle 604 can be determined to correspond to instantaneous trajectory 606 of ball 500 at the earliest time after initiation of motion of ball 500 at which acceleration magnitude can be sensed. In some embodiments, this time may immediately follow a period of less reliable data output by acceleration sensor 116 (where such data output is less reliable than data output by acceleration sensor 116 at other times). Such less reliable data output may be the result of, for example, a disturbance (e.g., railing) in sensed acceleration data (e.g., due to sudden change in acceleration, for example, upon an impact) or gain saturation of the acceleration sensor signal (e.g., a period during which the acceleration sensor outputs its maximum acceleration signal, because acceleration is higher than the maximum acceleration it can sense), which may result from, for example, the high initial acceleration of ball 500 in reaction to an impact (e.g., a kick, a throw, a shot). In some embodiments, such less reliable acceleration data output may be experienced for a time (e.g., 100-150 ms) after impact of a kick (e.g., about 10 ms for the duration of kick impact, and about 90 ms to 140 ms after impact).

Launch angle 604 can correspond to instantaneous trajectory 606 as the angle of the vertical component of the direction of travel of ball 500 in free flight sufficiently close to initiation of motion of ball 500. In some embodiments, free flight is determined based on acceleration data. Immediately upon entering free flight (e.g., upon ball 500 being thrown or kicked), acceleration data sensed by acceleration sensor 116 shows resultant acceleration of less than 1 G (i.e., less than the acceleration due to gravity). For example, resultant acceleration may drop from 1 G (e.g., in a stationary or non-free flight state) to 0.5 G (e.g., in free flight). The time at which this drop takes place can be determined as the initiation of free flight. Continued free flight can be determined while resultant acceleration remains below 1 G. In some embodiments, the magnitude of acceleration due to gravity can be predefined, or can be determined based on acceleration data sensed while ball 500 is stationary (e.g., in a calibration state).

The closer to initiation of motion that the angle of the vertical component of the direction of travel of ball 500 in free flight is determined, the more representative of launch angle it may be. Beyond initiation of motion, the angle of the vertical component of the direction of travel of ball 500 in free flight may change (e.g., decrease). In some embodiments, this change can be compensated for using a formula based on the instantaneous trajectory, speed (see below), and time (after initiation of motion), to increase the accuracy of the launch angle determination. In some embodiments, the path of ball 500 during a period of gain saturation (i.e., while the acceleration sensor is railed) can be determined based on magnetic field data sensed during that time. In some embodiments the launch angle at the moment of impact can be determined based on this path.

In some embodiments, instantaneous trajectory 606 (and/or launch angle 604) of ball 500 can be determined based on one or more of acceleration data and magnetic field data (e.g., sensed by acceleration sensor 116 and/or magnetic field sensor 118) at a first, earlier time, and one or more of acceleration data and magnetic field data (e.g., sensed by acceleration

41

sensor **116** and magnetic field sensor **118**) at a second, later time. In some embodiments, at the first time ball **500** is stationary (e.g., in a calibration state), and at the second time ball **500** is in motion (e.g., motion of ball **500** is initiated between the first time and the second time).

In some embodiments, for example, as shown in FIG. **19**, an external coordinate system (e.g., external coordinate system **600**) is determined at a first time (see, e.g., operation **510**, FIG. **21**), where ball **500** is in a calibration state at the first time. In some embodiments the orientation of an internal coordinate system fixed with reference to sensor module **102** (e.g., internal coordinate system **650**) is determined relative to external coordinate system **600** (see, e.g., operation **512**, FIG. **21**). For ease of description, internal coordinate system **650** is described herein to align with external coordinate system **600** at the first time, but it should be understood that internal coordinate system **650** need not align with external coordinate system **600** (e.g., internal coordinate system **650** may be established by an angular offset from external coordinate system **600**), and that internal coordinate system **600** need not be characterized by traditional coordinate components, but may be characterized simply by some reference establishing the relative orientation of sensor module **102** with respect to the external coordinate system (e.g., external coordinate system **600**). Components of internal coordinate system **650** are designated in the figures as X' (e.g., left/right), Y' (e.g., up/down), Z' (e.g., backward/forward), α' (e.g., yaw), β' (e.g., roll), and γ (e.g., pitch), and changes in the coordinate components are designated as ΔX , ΔY , ΔZ , $\Delta\alpha$, $\Delta\beta$, and $\Delta\gamma$, respectively (see, e.g., FIG. **20**).

For example, as depicted in, FIG. **19**, in some embodiments acceleration sensor **116** is used to determine the orientation of gravity vector **302** with respect to sensor module **102** (i.e., with respect to internal coordinate system **650**) at the first time (see, e.g., operation **524**, FIG. **21**), and in some embodiments magnetic field sensor **118** is used to determine the orientation of magnetic field vector **304** with respect to sensor module **102** at the first time (see, e.g., operation **526**, FIG. **21**). In some embodiments, the orientation of internal coordinate system **650** with respect to external coordinate system **600** can be determined based on one or both of gravity vector **302** and magnetic field vector **304** (see, e.g., operation **512**, FIG. **21**). In this way an initial orientation of ball **500** can be determined based on the initial orientation of sensor module **102** (including internal coordinate system **650**) within external coordinate system **600**.

In some embodiments, for example, see FIG. **20**, rotation (e.g., three-dimensional rotation) of ball **500** is sensed and measured between the first time and a second time (see, e.g., operation **514**, FIG. **21**), where ball **500** is in motion at the second time (e.g., shortly after motion is initiated, such as, for example, 100 ms after motion is detected). In some embodiments, such rotation can be output by monitoring system **20** and/or used by monitoring system **20** for further operations.

For example, in some embodiments the change in orientation of ball **500** between the first time and the second time is determined based on magnetic field data sensed by magnetic field sensor **118** from the first time to the second time. For example, the change in orientation of ball **500** between the first time and the second time may be expressed by the angular difference of axes X', Y', and Z' between the first time and the second time with respect to external coordinate system **600** (depicted as $\Delta\alpha$, $\Delta\beta$, and $\Delta\gamma$).

Also for example, in some embodiments the change in position of ball **500** between the first time and the second time can be determined based on acceleration data sensed by acceleration sensor **116** and/or magnetic field data sensed by

42

magnetic field sensor **118** from the first time to the second time. In some embodiments, such change in position can be output by monitoring system **20** and/or used by monitoring system **20** for further operations.

For example, the change in position of ball **500** between the first time and the second time may be expressed by the linear difference in position of sensor module **102** along of axes X, Y, and Z between the first time and the second time with respect to external coordinate system **600** (depicted as ΔX , ΔY , and ΔZ).

In some embodiments, at the second time acceleration sensor **116** of sensor module **102** senses one or both of orientation of acceleration (i.e., the acceleration direction) of sensor module **102** (and thus ball **500**) with respect to sensor **102** and magnitude of acceleration of sensor module **102** (together, a resultant acceleration vector **602**) (see, e.g., operation **516**, FIG. **21**). In some embodiments, the acceleration sensed by sensor module **102** is substantially entirely due to the effects of drag (i.e., deceleration due to a drag force) on ball **500**. (In some embodiments acceleration sensor **116** is an inertial system, and thus does not sense acceleration due to gravity when in free flight.)

It is known that the direction of motion of a moving body is opposite to the direction of drag force applied to the moving body. In some embodiments monitoring system **20** determines the relative (i.e., with respect to sensor module **102**) direction of motion of ball **500** to be opposite to the direction of resultant acceleration vector **602** (see, e.g., operation **518**, FIG. **21**).

In some embodiments, to determine the absolute (i.e., with respect to the external coordinate system) direction of motion of ball **500** (e.g., instantaneous trajectory **606**), monitoring system **20** subtracts the angle of rotation of ball **500** between the first time and the second time from the relative direction of motion of ball **500** (see, e.g., operation **520**, FIG. **21**).

In some embodiments, to determine launch angle **604** of ball **500**, monitoring system **20** determines the angle of the vertical component of the absolute direction of motion of ball **500**, which is determined to correspond to launch angle **604** of ball **500** (see, e.g., operation **522**, FIG. **21**).

As noted herein, in some embodiments monitoring system **20** can determine and/or output a representation of rotation rate **610** of ball **500** (see, e.g., FIG. **22**). Rotation rate is a measure of the angular velocity (ω) at which ball **500** rotates, and can be expressed, for example, as the number of revolutions of ball **500** per unit time, or the angular change of ball **500** per unit time. In some embodiments, rotation rate **610** can be determined based on magnetic field data sensed by magnetic field sensor **118**.

In some embodiments, to determine rotation rate of ball **500**, sensor module **102** of rotating ball **500** can sense magnetic field data via magnetic field sensor **118** for a period of time (see, e.g., operation **540**, FIG. **23**). In some embodiments monitoring system **20** can apply a Fourier transform to the sensed magnetic field data (a time domain representation). This results in a representation of the frequency of rotation of ball **500** (a frequency domain representation), that is, a representation of its rotation rate (see, e.g., operation **542**, FIG. **23**).

In some embodiments, to determine rotation rate of ball **500**, sensor module **102** of rotating ball **500** can sense acceleration data via acceleration sensor **116** at a first time (e.g., t_1 , see FIG. **27**) and at a second time (e.g., t_2 , see FIG. **27**). Between the first time and the second time, ball **500** (including sensor module **102**) rotates. Acceleration data sensed at the first time and the second time is a resultant acceleration vector created due to drag forces acting on ball **500**. In some

embodiments, monitoring system 20 normalizes the resultant acceleration vector at each of the first time and the second time (e.g., so that the resultant acceleration vector is between -1 and 1). Such normalization can provide a true orientation in space of the resultant acceleration vector. This normalization is performed on data from all (e.g., all three) axes of acceleration sensor 116 (such that the sum of the squares of the normalized values will always be 1). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 determines the angle of each axis at the first time and at the second time by denormalizing the magnitude of the normalized value (e.g., calculating the cosine or arccosine of the value). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 determines the change in each angle between the first time and the second time. In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 determines the rate of rotation based on the change in angle between the first time and the second time and the elapsed time between the first time and the second time.

In some embodiments, to determine rotation rate of ball 500, sensor module 102 of rotating ball 500 can sense acceleration data via acceleration sensor 116 for a period of time (see, e.g., operation 544, FIG. 24). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can identify a repeating portion of the sensed acceleration data (e.g., the orientation of acceleration with respect to sensor module 102) (see, e.g., operation 546, FIG. 24). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can identify a repeating portion of the sensed acceleration data by identifying successive similar orientations of such acceleration data (e.g., repeating peaks in data output representative of the orientation of acceleration) with respect to sensor module 102 (see, e.g., operation 554, FIG. 24). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine the time period of a repeating portion of sensed acceleration data (e.g., the elapsed time between successive similar orientations of such acceleration data), which can represent the time period for a single revolution of ball 500 (see, e.g., operation 548, FIG. 24). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can calculate the inverse of the time period for a single revolution of ball 500 (see, e.g., operation 550, FIG. 24) and can determine this value to be the rotation rate of ball 500 (see, e.g., operation 552, FIG. 24).

As described above, monitoring system 20 can determine rotation rate of ball 500 using magnetic field data alone, or acceleration data alone. In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can separately determine rotation rate of ball 500 using both acceleration data and magnetic field data. In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine rotation rate of ball 500 using acceleration data where magnetic field data is unreliable (e.g., due to interference or other perturbation), or vice versa.

As noted herein, in some embodiments monitoring system 20 can determine and/or output a representation of the orientation of rotation of ball 500, which may be represented the angle 622 (e.g., having components 622a, 622b) of the axis of rotation 620 of ball 500 and/or the angle 626 (e.g., having components 626a, 626b) of the plane of rotation 624 of ball 500 (see, e.g., FIG. 22). Axis of rotation 620 is an axis through ball 500 about which ball 500 rotates. Plane of rotation 624 is a plane orthogonal to axis of rotation 620. Angles 622, 626 can be expressed with respect to external coordinate system 600. In some embodiments, angles 622, 626 can be determined based on acceleration data sensed by acceleration sensor 116 and magnetic field data sensed by magnetic field sensor 118.

In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine one or both of angles 622, 626 by sensing orientation of resultant acceleration vector 602 with respect to sensor mod-

ule 102 at a first time (e.g., t_1) (see, e.g., operation 556, FIG. 25) and at a second time (e.g., t_2 , where the second time may be 20-30 ms after the first time) (see, e.g., operation 558, FIG. 25). See, for example, FIGS. 26 and 27, wherein arrows 640 show the direction of rotation of ball 500. In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine the orientation (with respect to sensor module 102) of the plane defined between the orientation of resultant acceleration vector 602 with respect to ball 500 at the first time (602a) and the orientation of resultant acceleration vector 602 with respect to ball 500 at the second time (602b) (see, e.g., operation 560, FIG. 25). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can define this plane to be the plane of rotation 624 of ball 500 (see, e.g., FIG. 26) (see, e.g., operation 562, FIG. 25). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine the angle between plane of rotation 624 and the orientation of gravity vector 302 with respect to sensor module 102 (determined, for example, as described herein) (see, e.g., operation 564, FIG. 25). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can calculate angles 622, 626 based on the angle between plane of rotation 624 and the orientation of gravity vector 302 using, for example, trigonometric calculations (see, e.g., operation 566, FIG. 25).

As noted herein, in some embodiments monitoring system 20 can determine and/or output a representation of travel speed of ball 500. Speed is a measure of the rate of change of the position of ball 500, and can be expressed as the magnitude of a velocity vector 630 of ball 500 (see, e.g., FIG. 28). Speed of ball 500 can be determined based on acceleration data sensed by acceleration sensor 116 while ball 500 is in motion. Speed of ball 500 can be determined for any time ball 500 is in free flight. In some embodiments, speed is calculated shortly after initiation of motion (e.g., 50 ms after being kicked) in order to determine a near-maximum speed of ball 500 in response to the initiation of motion.

In some embodiments, ball 500 is determined to be in free flight at a given time (see, e.g., operation 530, FIG. 29). While in free flight, acceleration sensor 116 of sensor module 102 may sense magnitude of acceleration of sensor module 102 (and thus ball 500) with respect to sensor module 102 (see, e.g., operation 532, FIG. 29). The magnitude of acceleration can be expressed as the magnitude of a resultant acceleration vector 632 (see, e.g., FIG. 28). In some embodiments, the acceleration sensed by sensor module 102 is substantially entirely due to the effects of drag (i.e., deceleration due to a drag force) on ball 500.

It is known that the direction of motion of a moving body is opposite to the direction of drag force applied to the moving body. Thus, in some embodiments the magnitude of acceleration sensed by acceleration sensor 116 of sensor module 102 is the magnitude of acceleration in the direction of motion of ball 500. In some embodiments the magnitude of acceleration sensed by acceleration sensor 116 of sensor module 102 is determined to be the magnitude of acceleration in the direction of motion of ball 500 (see, e.g., operation 534, FIG. 29).

Speed of ball 500 in motion can be expressed as a function of the magnitude of acceleration of ball 500. This functional relationship can be influenced by physical characteristics of ball 500 (e.g., mass, size, surface area, surface texture, material, shape, panel shape, moment of inertia), and thus may vary for balls of different construction. This functional relationship can also be influenced by environmental conditions (e.g., ambient temperature, local pressure), indications of which may be received by monitoring system 20 from suitable environmental sensors (e.g., coupled to ball 500, incorporated into sensor module 102, coupled to a remote device) or input by a user (e.g., individual 100) via an interface of

monitoring system 20 (e.g., an input of personal computer 204 or portable electronic device 206, such as, for example, a keyboard, microphone, or touchscreen). This functional relationship can also be influenced by dynamic characteristics of ball 500 such as, for example, rotation of ball 500 (e.g., rotation rate and/or rotation angle), which can impart a Magnus effect on ball 500, influencing its speed (a Magnus effect can cause a curve or bend in the trajectory of ball 500).

For a given ball 500 (and balls of the same or sufficiently similar construction), this functional relationship may be established by calculation (e.g., the relation between drag force and speed of a spherical object in free flight is $\text{speed} = \text{constant} * \log(\text{drag}) + \text{constant}$), experimentation, or both, and may be expressed and/or stored as a data structure within monitoring system 20, for example, as an algorithm (e.g., $f(\text{acceleration}) = \text{speed}$), as a graphical curve (e.g., curve 634), or as a lookup table (e.g., table 636).

In some embodiments, the functional relationship can be established (or augmented) by a user (e.g., individual 100) of ball 500. For example, individual 100 may set ball 500 on the ground a distance from a wall (or other object or structure). Individual 100 may input the distance into monitoring system 20 via an interface thereof. Individual 100 may then kick ball 500 at the wall. Sensor module 102 may sense the time of initiation of free flight of ball 500 as ball 500 is impacted by individual's 100 foot. Sensor module 102 may then sense the time ball 500 makes contact with the wall (e.g., by an abrupt change (e.g., a drop to about zero) in resultant acceleration). The distance traveled divided by the time of travel can be used to determine a representation of the speed of ball 500 for the measured kick. Resultant acceleration (i.e., drag) can be sensed for the measured kick. Individual 100 may perform such operations multiple times, at the same or different distances, to establish an experimental data set, which can be used to derive a representation of the functional relationship between drag force and speed of the ball 500 in free flight. This representation of the functional relationship can be stored as a data structure within monitoring system 20 and subsequently referred to in order to determine speed of ball 500 based on measured acceleration data (as described above).

Once the magnitude of acceleration of ball 500 is sensed by acceleration sensor 116 of sensor module 102, monitoring system 20 compares the magnitude of acceleration of ball 500 to a data structure expressing the functional relationship between magnitude of acceleration and speed for the given ball 500 (see, e.g., operation 536, FIG. 29), to determine speed of ball 500 (i.e., the speed that corresponds to the sensed acceleration magnitude in the data structure expressing the functional relationship) (see, e.g., operation 538, FIG. 29).

FIG. 30 depicts a display 590 (which, in some embodiments, may be a display of any element described herein, such as, for example, sensor module 102, portable electronic device 206, personal computer 204, group monitoring device 270) showing an exemplary representation of a graphical curve 634 representing a functional relationship between magnitude of acceleration and speed for a given ball 500. FIG. 31 depicts display 590 showing an exemplary representation of a table 636 representing a functional relationship between magnitude of acceleration and speed for a given ball 500. Graphical curve 634 and table 636 can each be relied upon by monitoring system 20 to determine speed of ball 500, given the magnitude of acceleration of ball 500. For example, given a magnitude of acceleration of A, both graphical curve 634 and table 636 show a speed of B, and given a magnitude of acceleration of C, both graphical curve 634 and table 636

show a speed of D. In some embodiments, if a given value for magnitude of acceleration does not have a corresponding magnitude of acceleration in the expression of the functional relationship (e.g., graphical curve 634 or table 636), the speed may be determined by known techniques of mathematical approximation, such as, for example, rounding or interpolation.

In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine and/or output a representation of a flight time of ball 500. In some embodiments, flight time can be determined based on acceleration data. For example, flight time can correspond to a period during which acceleration data sensed by acceleration sensor 116 shows resultant acceleration of less than 1 G. For example, sensor module 102 may determine the time at which ball 500 enters free flight (e.g., monitoring system 20 may determine a flight initiation time corresponding to the time at which resultant acceleration drops below 1 G, may determine a flight termination time corresponding to the time at which resultant acceleration returns to 1 G, may calculate the elapsed time between the flight initiation time and the flight termination time, and may determine the elapsed time to be a flight time of ball 500).

In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine and/or output a representation of distance of travel of ball 500. In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine distance of travel of ball 500 for a flight of ball 500 based on acceleration data. In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine distance of travel based on flight time of ball 500 (which can be determined as described above) and travel speed of ball 500 (which can be determined as described above) during the flight time (e.g., monitoring system 20 can determine the average speed of ball 500 during flight). For example, monitoring system 20 can determine distance of travel for a flight of ball 500 by multiplying average velocity during the flight by the flight time.

In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine a trajectory model (i.e., path of flight) for an instance of free flight of ball 500, and may calculate the distance traversed by ball 500. In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine the trajectory model based on conditions (e.g., activity metrics) of ball 500 (e.g., conditions at initiation of flight of ball 500, and/or at a point in time thereafter). In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine the trajectory model based on speed of ball 500, launch angle of ball 500, rotation plane of ball 500, and rotation rate of ball 500, each of which can be determined, for example, as described herein. Monitoring system 20 can calculate the distance traveled by ball 500 based on the trajectory model (e.g., by calculating the distance between beginning and end points of the trajectory model along the ground, or a plane representing the ground). In some embodiments, because the trajectory model can be determined based on conditions before completion of a flight of ball 500, monitoring system 20 can determine a trajectory model for an instance of flight even in the event that free flight of ball 500 is interrupted (e.g., by striking an object). In such a case, monitoring system 20 can determine an estimated distance traveled by ball 500, which can correspond to a distance ball 500 would have traveled had its flight not been interrupted.

In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine and/or output a representation of maximum acceleration of ball 500. In some embodiments, monitoring system 20 can determine maximum acceleration of ball 500 based on acceleration data. For example, monitoring system 20 can determine maximum acceleration of ball 500 in flight using acceleration data sensed by acceleration sensor 116 of sensor module 102. (Whether ball is in flight can be determined as

described above.) For example, monitoring system **20** can compare the magnitude of acceleration of ball **500** for a time period at all times during the period (or a subset thereof) for which data is available, to identify the greatest magnitude of acceleration, which can be determined to be the maximum acceleration of ball **500** during the time period. The time period for which maximum acceleration is determined can be any time period, for example, a single period of free flight, a selected time period, or the duration of an athletic contest. In some embodiments, monitoring system **20** may filter out sensed magnitudes of acceleration of, around, or in excess of 1 G, as such magnitudes may be due to gravity (e.g., in the event ball **500** is not in free flight).

Monitoring system **20** can output representations of activity metrics (including, for example, trajectory of ball **500**, launch angle of ball **500**, rotation rate of ball **500**, orientation of rotation plane of ball **500**, orientation of rotation axis of ball **500**, travel speed of ball **500**, launch speed of ball **500**, force of a kick or other impact on ball **500**, distance of travel of ball **500**, and maximum acceleration of ball **500**) in a manner perceivable by individual **100** or other person (e.g., a coach, trainer, or spectator). Data generated within or received by any component of monitoring system **20** can be transmitted, processed, and output in any suitable manner, including those described herein.

For example, in some embodiments, representations of activity metrics can be output to a display of a portable electronic device (e.g., portable electronic device **206**) or personal computer (e.g., personal computer **204**). In some embodiments, monitoring system **20** can determine and output, for example, representations of activity metrics in real time, representations of past activity metrics, representations of predicted activity metrics, representations of comparisons of a current (or most recent) value for an activity metric to a past value for that activity metric, representations of comparisons of one activity metric to a different activity metric, representations of comparisons of a value for an activity metric to a target value for the activity metric, representations of comparisons of a value for an activity metric of ball **500** or individual **100** to a value for the same (or a different) activity metric for a different ball or individual.

In some embodiments, representations of activity metrics can be presented (e.g., displayed on a display screen of any of the devices described herein) as functions of one another, or of other variables. For example, travel distance of ball **500** can be presented as a function of launch angle. Also for example, activity metrics can be presented as a function of location (e.g., location on a playing field, proximity to a player, proximity to a goal), as a function of an event (e.g., scoring of a field goal, committing a foul), as a function of an environmental condition (e.g., ambient temperature, precipitation), or as a function of a physiological condition of an individual (e.g., heart rate, body temperature). Information relating to such variables (e.g., location information, event information, environmental condition information, and physiological condition information) may be provided to monitoring system **20** from appropriate sensors incorporated therein, or from elements outside of monitoring system **20** that are in communication with monitoring system **20**.

In some embodiments, monitoring system **20** can determine and output representations in any perceivable way, for example, numerically (e.g., by outputting a value indicative of the activity metric or comparison), textually (e.g., by outputting a word or phrase indicative of the activity metric or comparison), graphically (e.g., by outputting a graph or other

image indicative of the activity metric or comparison), or tabularly (e.g., by outputting a table indicative of the activity metric or comparison).

In some embodiments, activity metrics can be output in a game-like manner. Points or other positive or negative feedback may be determined and output based on values for activity metrics for ball **500** and/or individual **100**. Comparisons based on such values or feedback can influence progress in the game. For example, such values or feedback may be compared to past values or feedback for the same individual **100** or ball **500**, and improvement may result in positive progress being made in the game (e.g., a higher “level” being designated to a game account of individual **100** or ball **500**). Also for example, such values or feedback may be compared to values or feedback of a different individual **100** or ball **500** (including data of, or purported to be of, a professional athlete or other well-known individual), and progress in the game may be determined based on that comparison. Also for example, such values or feedback may be compared to target values or feedback, and progress in the game may be determined based on that comparison. Also for example, in some embodiments, such activity metrics can govern capabilities of a virtual player in a virtual game, by being uploaded to or otherwise accessed by the game (e.g., the maximum ball speed of an individual’s kick of ball **500** may limit the maximum virtual ball speed of a virtual avatar of the individual in a virtual game).

In some embodiments, monitoring system **20** can be used as a standalone monitoring system. In some embodiments, however, monitoring system **20** (or components thereof) can be used in conjunction with or incorporated into other monitoring systems, including for example, those disclosed in commonly owned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/077,494, filed Mar. 31, 2011, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

For example, in some embodiments, any of the activity metrics (including values and/or outputs) described herein can be used and/or output in conjunction with activity metrics or other data from other monitoring systems, for example, monitoring devices and associated components that sense characteristics (e.g., movement, performance, and/or physiological characteristics) of one or more objects or players engaged in an athletic activity (such as described above, for example, with respect to the group monitoring system). For example, an individual engaged in an athletic activity may be separately monitored by a monitoring device such that activity metrics of the individual’s performance can be monitored and/or output for observation by, for example, a coach, trainer, or spectator, or for later review by the individual himself. Simultaneously, activity metrics of ball **500**, which can be interacted with by the individual during the athletic activity, may be monitored and/or output as described herein with reference to monitoring system **20**. The activity metrics resulting from monitoring of ball **500** can be used together with the activity metrics resulting from monitoring of the individual. For example, activity metrics derived from the individual can be displayed in a time-correlated manner with activity metrics derived from ball **500**. Also for example, activity metrics derived from the individual can be expressed as a function of activity metrics derived from ball **500** (or vice versa). Also for example, new activity metrics can be determined based on analysis of both activity metrics derived from the individual and activity metrics derived from ball **500** (e.g., the time it takes for the individual to react to an instruction to kick ball **500**).

For example, an individual’s speed may be monitored during performance of an athletic activity, and speed of ball **500**

may also be monitored during performance of the athletic activity. A monitoring system taking both of these characteristics into account may display (or otherwise output) speed of the individual in conjunction with the speed of ball **500** (see, e.g., FIG. **32**). For a series of kicks, maximum speed of ball **500** may be expressed as a function of speed of the individual. Similar comparison, combinations, and/or representations can be provided for any other combination of characteristics derived from outputs of ball **500** and a monitored individual.

In some embodiments, a plurality of monitored individuals may interact with one or more of ball **500** (e.g., during a soccer game). Activity metrics derived from each of the plurality of individuals and activity metrics derived from ball(s) **500** can be similarly compared, combined, and/or represented as described above. Such comparison, combination, and/or representations can be made based on each individual considered separately, on a subset of individuals grouped together (e.g., a team, midfielders of a team), or on all monitored individuals. In a game setting, such comparison, combination, and/or representations can be correlated to game events, such as a goal, a ball traveling out-of-bounds, a penalty kick, or a jump ball, which can be output in relation to contemporaneous activity metrics of individuals as described.

Such comparing, combining, and/or representing data derived from monitoring ball **500** and from monitoring individuals interacting with ball **500** can provide benefits to, for example, the individuals participating in an athletic activity, coaches, spectators, physicians, and game officials. Such persons may interact or work together during a session of athletic activity for a variety of reasons.

For example, it may be desired that a coach monitors the performance of the individuals and makes recommendations or otherwise influences their performance in order to maximize the individuals' fitness level. Alternatively or additionally, it may be desired that the coach monitors and influences the individuals to help maximize the effectiveness of the individuals in the athletic activity. Further, it may be desired that the coach monitors and influences the individuals to help maximize the probability of success in the athletic activity (where success may be, for example, defeating an opposing team in a game, such as, for example, soccer, or achieving/maintaining a desired level of fitness for one or more individuals participating in the athletic activity). A session of athletic activity may include, for example, a training session (e.g., a field session, a gym session, a track session) or a competitive session (e.g., a soccer match or a basketball game).

In some embodiments, the coach may monitor the individuals and ball **500** and may provide feedback to the individuals in order to track and maintain or improve the individuals' health, safety, and/or performance.

The coach must consider these and other goals, monitor the individuals' activity (including the results of their activity, e.g., as determined through monitoring of ball **500**), and make decisions to influence the performance of the individuals both individually and as a group. In doing so, the coach depends on information about the individuals and their performance while participating in a session of athletic activity. A monitoring system (e.g., monitoring system **20**, group monitoring system **250**) that provides data about the individuals as well as a ball being interacted with by the individuals can provide the coach with easy-to-understand information about individuals participating in the athletic activity, beyond that which can be directly observed, thereby facilitating quick and effective decision-making by the coach to maximize the probability of achieving success in the athletic activity.

For example, sensor module **102** coupled to ball **500** (and sensor modules **102** coupled to other balls, objects, or individuals) may monitor activity (e.g., activity metrics) of ball **500** (and other balls, objects, or individuals), and may send data relating to the monitored activity to a display device (e.g., group monitoring device **270**, see, e.g., FIG. **9**), which may display a representation of the activity for viewing by the coach. In some embodiments, such data may be sent from sensor modules **102** to base station **260**, and from base station **260** to group monitoring device **270**. In some embodiments, such data may be sent from sensor modules **102** to base station **260**, and from base station **260** to group monitoring device **270**. In some embodiments, such data may be sent directly from sensor modules **102** (and/or portable electronic devices **206**, in the case where portable electronic devices **206** receive such data from sensor modules **102**) to group monitoring device **270**. In some embodiments, such data may be sent from sensor modules **102** (and/or portable electronic devices **206**, in the case where portable electronic devices **206** receive such data from sensor modules **102**) to other sensor modules **102** (or other portable electronic devices **206**), and thereafter output for display on a display device (e.g., via group monitoring device **270** and/or portable electronic device **206**).

As noted herein, any processing of such data (e.g., as described herein) between generation thereof and output (e.g., display) thereof can be performed by a processor of any element that receives such data, in any form, including, for example, sensor module **102**, portable electronic device **206**, base station **260**, and group monitoring device **270**, as shown, for example, in FIG. **9**.

For ease of description, embodiments of the present invention have been described with reference to a ball. The disclosure herein, however, is applicable to sports objects (i.e., objects used for an athletic activity) that are balls, as described, and sports objects that are not balls, such as, for example a skateboard, a surfboard, a hockey stick, a hockey puck, a heart rate monitor, an arrow, a discus, a javelin, a bowling pin, munitions, a tennis racket, a golf club, a boomerang, and a kite. The disclosure herein, however, is also applicable to objects that are not sports objects, such as, for example, an aircraft (e.g., model plane).

The foregoing description of the specific embodiments of the monitoring system described with reference to the figures will so fully reveal the general nature of the invention that others can, by applying knowledge within the skill of the art, readily modify and/or adapt for various applications such specific embodiments, without undue experimentation, without departing from the general concept of the present invention.

In some embodiments monitoring system **20** can be applied as described herein to a standalone sensor that can be affixed to any implement, including, for example, the objects described herein (e.g., as an aftermarket upgrade).

While various embodiments of the present invention have been described above, they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. It should be apparent that adaptations and modifications are intended to be within the meaning and range of equivalents of the disclosed embodiments, based on the teaching and guidance presented herein. It therefore will be apparent to one skilled in the art that various changes in form and detail can be made to the embodiments disclosed herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. The elements of the embodiments presented above are not necessarily mutually exclusive, but may be interchanged to meet various needs as would be appreciated by one of skill in the art.

51

It is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation. The breadth and scope of the present invention should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for determining trajectory of an object used for an athletic activity, the method comprising:
 - sensing first magnetic field data and first acceleration data at a first time, using a sensor module coupled to the object;
 - determining an orientation of the object at the first time, based on the first magnetic field data and first acceleration data;
 - sensing second magnetic field data and second acceleration data at a second time, using the sensor module;
 - determining an orientation and an acceleration direction of the object at the second time, based on the second magnetic field data and second acceleration data; and
 - determining a trajectory of the object at the second time, based on the orientation of the object at the first time, and the orientation and the acceleration direction of the object at the second time.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the sensor module includes an acceleration sensor and a magnetic field sensor, wherein the first magnetic field data and the second magnetic field data are sensed by the magnetic field sensor, and wherein the first acceleration data and the second acceleration data are sensed by the acceleration sensor.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the orientation of the object at the first time comprises determining an orientation of the object relative to an external reference, and wherein determining trajectory of the object at the second time comprises determining trajectory of the object with respect to the external reference.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the orientation of the object at the first time comprises determining an orientation of the object relative to one or both of external magnetic effects and external gravitational effects, and wherein determining trajectory of the object at the second time comprises determining trajectory of the object with respect to the one or both of external magnetic effects and external gravitational effects.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the trajectory of the object comprises:
 - determining the launch angle of the object, wherein the trajectory is determined to be the launch angle of the object.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the second time is less than 150 ms after initiation of motion of the object.
7. The method of claim 5, wherein the second time corresponds to the earliest time after initiation of motion of the object at which acceleration magnitude is sensed.
8. The method of claim 5, comprising:
 - determining that the object is in free flight at the second time.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein determining that the object is in free flight comprises:
 - sensing resultant acceleration of less than 1 G.
10. The method of claim 1, comprising:
 - providing an output based on the trajectory of the object.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object.

52

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object in conjunction with a characteristic of an individual.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object in conjunction with characteristics of a plurality of individuals.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object in conjunction with a past trajectory of the object.

15. The method of claim 10, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object in conjunction with a target trajectory of the object.

16. The method of claim 10, wherein providing the output comprises transmitting data representative of the trajectory to a display device.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the display device is a portable phone.

18. A method for determining trajectory of a ball used for an athletic activity, the method comprising:

- sensing first magnetic field data and first acceleration data at a first time, using a sensor module coupled to the ball;
- determining an orientation of the ball at the first time, based on the first magnetic field data and first acceleration data;

- sensing second magnetic field data and second acceleration data at a second time, using the sensor module;

- determining an orientation and an acceleration direction of the ball at the second time, based on the second magnetic field data and second acceleration data; and

- determining a trajectory of the ball at the second time, based on the orientation of the ball at the first time, and the orientation and the acceleration direction of the ball at the second time.

19. The method of claim 18, comprising determining a rate of rotation of the ball based on the first magnetic field data and the second magnetic field data.

20. The method of claim 18, comprising determining a plane of rotation of the ball based on at least one of the first magnetic field data and the first acceleration data and on at least one of the second magnetic field data and the second acceleration data.

21. The method of claim 18, comprising determining a peak speed of the ball based on at least one of the first acceleration data and the second acceleration data.

22. The method of claim 18, comprising:

- determining a distance traveled by the ball based on a trajectory model.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the trajectory model is based on a speed, launch angle, rotation plane, and rotation rate of the ball.

24. The method of claim 22, wherein the distance traveled is the distance the ball would have traveled if its flight had not been interrupted.

25. The method of claim 24, comprising:

- providing an output presenting the distance traveled as a function of the trajectory.

26. The method of claim 18, comprising:

- determining a maximum acceleration of the ball based on at least one of the first acceleration data and the second acceleration data.

27. The method of claim 18, comprising:

- providing an output presenting an activity metric as a function of the trajectory.

28. A method for determining trajectory of an object used for an athletic activity, the method comprising:

53

determining a gravity direction with respect to a magnetic field, based on first magnetic field data and first acceleration data sensed by a sensor module coupled to the object, at a first time;

determining a relative acceleration direction at a second time, based on second acceleration data sensed by the sensor module at the second time;

determining an acceleration direction with respect to the gravity direction at the second time, based on the determination of the gravity direction with respect to the magnetic field and the determination of the acceleration direction with respect to the sensor module at the second time; and

determining a trajectory at the second time based on the determination of the acceleration direction with respect to the gravity direction at the second time.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein the object is a ball.

30. The method of claim 28, wherein the sensor module includes an acceleration sensor and a magnetic field sensor, wherein the first magnetic field data and the second magnetic field data are sensed by the magnetic field sensor, and wherein the first acceleration data and the second acceleration data are sensed by the acceleration sensor.

31. The method of claim 28, wherein the relative acceleration direction at the second time is determined with respect to the magnetic field.

32. The method of claim 28, wherein the relative acceleration direction at the second time is determined with respect to the sensor module.

33. The method of claim 28, comprising:
sensing rotational motion data from the first time to the second time, using the magnetic field sensor, wherein determining the acceleration direction with respect to the gravity direction is based on the rotational motion data from the first time to the second time.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the rotational motion data comprises a representation of an angle of rotation of the sensor module from the first time to the second time, and wherein determining the acceleration direction with respect to the gravity direction comprises subtracting or adding the angle of rotation from or to an angle of the relative acceleration direction.

35. The method of claim 28, wherein determining the trajectory of the object comprises determining the launch angle of the object, and wherein the trajectory is determined to be the launch angle of the object.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the second time is less than 150 ms after initiation of motion of the object.

54

37. The method of claim 35, wherein the second time corresponds to the earliest time after initiation of motion of the object at which acceleration magnitude is sensed.

38. The method of claim 35, comprising:
providing an output based on the launch angle of the object.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the output is a display of the launch angle of the object.

40. The method of claim 38, wherein the output is a display of the launch angle of the object in conjunction with a characteristic of an individual.

41. The method of claim 38, wherein the output is a display of the launch angle of the object in conjunction with characteristics of a plurality of individuals.

42. The method of claim 38, wherein the output is a display of the launch angle of the object in conjunction with a past launch angle of the object.

43. The method of claim 38, wherein the output is a display of the launch angle of the object in conjunction with a target launch angle of the object.

44. The method of claim 38, wherein providing the output comprises transmitting data representative of the launch angle to a display device.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein the display device is a portable phone.

46. The method of claim 28, comprising:
determining that the object is in free flight at the second time.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein determining that the object is in free flight comprises:
sensing resultant acceleration of less than 1 G.

48. The method of claim 28, comprising:
providing an output based on the trajectory of the object.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object.

50. The method of claim 48, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object in conjunction with a characteristic of an individual.

51. The method of claim 48, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object in conjunction with characteristics of a plurality of individuals.

52. The method of claim 48, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object in conjunction with a past trajectory of the object.

53. The method of claim 48, wherein the output is a display of the trajectory of the object in conjunction with a target trajectory of the object.

54. The method of claim 48, wherein providing the output comprises transmitting data representative of the trajectory to a display device.

55. The method of claim 54, wherein the display device is a portable phone.

* * * * *